CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. X. NO. 186 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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O. S. K. LINE

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
Ganges Maru	T. Yamaguchi	26th July	29th Aug.
Burma Maru	A Kobayashi	29th July	12th Aug
Indo Maru	M. Kametaka	14th Aug.	28th Aug.
Honolulu Maru	H Meguro	29th Aug.	12th Sept.
Java Maru	J Kojima	10th Sept.	27th Sept.

For Freight and passages, etc. apply to

K. SHIMA,
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P. O. Box No. 3855.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.

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Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

TO AND FAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers	Tons
5th August	NARKUNDA*	16,118
12th ,,	NEVASA	9,071
19th ,,	KASHGAR§	8,840
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA*	10,911
9th ,,	PLASSY	7,393
16th ,,	MALWA	10,941
23rd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,,	NALDERA*	15,825
7th Oct.	CALEDONIA	7,622
14th ,,	MACEDONIA§	11,080
21st ,,	DELTA	8,097
28th ,,	CHINA	7,952

NARKUNDA, MOREA, NALDERA } * Through steamers from Australia.

KASHGAR, MACEDONIA } § Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers	Tons
4th Aug.	MANDALA	8,246
22nd Aug	MANTOLA	8,963
1st Sept.	MULBERA	8,900
12th ,,	MERKARA	8,238
27th Oct.	MADURA	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About		
12th Aug.	KALYAN	
19th ,,	SOUDAN	
25th ,,	MACEDONIA	
8th Sept.	MANTUA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
9th Oct.	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nankin.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

About	Steamers	Tons
8th Sept.	MANTUA	10,902
6th Oct.	NARKUNDA	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination
7th Aug.	VITA	Karachi direct
9th Aug.	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa
10th ,,	BANKURA	Karachi and Persian Gulf
11th ,,	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage by P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS' MARINE, LIMITED,

AND

B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1286.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage	Sailing about.
S. S. Jolapalaka	7570	10th Aug 1922
S. S. Naladata	6700	3rd Aug 1922

War fright and other particulars apply to

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
†Yojin Maru		6,735	6 Aug	15 Aug
Awa Maru	J. Saito	6,037	21 July	1st Aug
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5,946	11 Aug	25 Aug
†Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata	5, 9	18 ,,	26 Aug
Akita Maru	Y. Kotoh	3,817	28 Aug.	8 Sep
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto	6,083	11 Sep.	25 Sep
Kamakura Ma	J. Fujiawa	5,843	27 Sep.	Oct

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

H. UYEMURA,
Acting Manager.

Telephone No. 279. 4362
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

LIMITED

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,50,18,450
Paid-Up Capital and Reserve ..... Rs. 2,43,55,538
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,12,915

Sir D. T. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON.

Every facility offered for General and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America, Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.

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General Manager
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

(Incorporated in Holland.)

Established 1863.

Authorised Capital ..... Fl. 60,000,000 about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital & Reserve Fund Fl. 75,000,000 ,, £6,250,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.

EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST BRANCHES.

Ampenan	Palembang
Bandoeng	Pekalongan
Cheribon	Probolinggo
Gorantolo	Semarang
Macassar	Soerabaia
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Welteverden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN.—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA.—Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS.—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS: Guaranty Trust Company, of New York.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust, Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Sorab Building No. 7 Murzban Road, Fort. Post Box No. 876.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

W. J. DeGRAAN,
Manager.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON, OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok.	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Dairen.	Manila	Sungei Patani
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hamburg	New York	Vladivostock
Hankow	Penang	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 1.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken

A. R. HYND,
Agent.

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EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LT.

Total Funds ... Rs 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
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Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

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BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Incorporated in Holland.)

Established by Royal Charter 1824.

CAPITAL PAID-UP F. 80,000,000 £6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ... F. 59,139,249 £4,928,270
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Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE

Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES,

Bandjermasin,	Palembang
Bandoeng,	Pekalongan,
Cheribon,	Pontianak
Djember,	Semarang
Djocja,	Soerabalia
Kota Radja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tebing Tinggi
Langsa	(Delhi)
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
	Welteverden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Horaby Road.

L. L. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.. ..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,, ...	,, 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	,, ...	,, 1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS	,, ...	,, 1,57,15,436

HEAD OFFICE:
5, WALLACE STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras 27, Moore Street, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell.
New York (U. S. A.) U. S. Manager: Sumner Ballard.

AGENCIES.

INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ltd., Martin & Co. Ltd., Birla Bros. Ltd.,
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla. Hussain Saib & Co.,
KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.
COCHIN, etc.—Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co. Ltd., R. D. Tata & Co. Ltd.,

CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F. M. S.
SINGAPORE—Barker & Co. Ltd. M. A. Nemazee & Sons.
PENANG—Behr & Co. Durege & Thomas Ltd.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
PT. SWETTENHAM—Harrison & Crosfield Ltd.
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java-, Ltd.
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.

FRENCH COCHIN—CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.

SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & l'Industrie.

CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.

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ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.

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LONDON. Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

R. J. DUFF.
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

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3. Management easily accessible and sympathetic.
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5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronise "Bharat."

For particulars please apply to:—

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF S. S. "KAIPAN".

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay issued under the authority vested in them by section 66 of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879 as from time to time amended Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th August, 1922, at 4 p.m. at "K" Birth Prince's Dock, Bombay the s.s. "Kaipan" (with her tackle apparel and furniture) of which the Cutch Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., are the Registered Owners.

The vessel was built in 1888 gross tonnage 275.5. Registered tonnage 110.25, length 135 ft. breadth 23. 1ft. depth 11.45 ft.

A copy of specification of the vessel can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Intending buyers will be furnished with a permit to view the vessel at "K" Birth Prince's Dock on application being made to the Secretary Bombay Port Trust at his office at Ballard Road, Bombay.

The sale will be subject to conditions, particulars of which can be ascertained prior to the date of sale from the Secretary Bombay Port Trust or to the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required from the purchaser on the vessel being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th August, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

Auction Sale of Canvas Sail, Cord Bedford Drab Mixture, Khaki Drill, Dungri Cloth, Nainsookh, Grey Serge, Buttons of different metals and sizes, Crayons, Eyelets, Hooks, Eye Brass, Rings Brass, Sewing Cotton of different colours, Cotton Thread, Sewing Twine, Worsted Tapered Woollen of different colours, Cotton Webbing, Boots, Feet Iron Logs, Knives, Scraper, Knives paring, Knives weldts, Cotton line, Iron glazing, Iron fore part, Knives hide, Knives pegs, wood pegs, webbing boots, stick entry, long stick, black and brown balls, Moleskin aprons, bills, heel tips, nail tips, saddle pads, iron for tailor, foot strap, saddles, boots belts, tips filling, hob nails, eyelets for legging, last men, A Block, stud repairing, empty blacking tins, leather calf skins, leather kip cut, leather sole hand, half soles, jack spurs, brushes of different kinds, woollen cap comforters, cords for indentity discs, red and allumininm indentity discs, cloths, woollen comforters, counter panes, shoulder chains, canvas buckets, tent doors dammer, kitbags, table napkins, pillows cases, pillow slips, bolster cases, bolster slip, potatoes nets, mattress cases, worsted socks, hospital sheets, surgical matresses, towels, tell tale clock with keys, towelling cloth, safety pins, mosquitto netting 57in. to 144in., engine room coats, trousers, nose bags, medicine cloth, cotton drawers, putties, flannel shirts, Gurkhas hats, Highlanders cape, Australian jackets, leather waistcoats, socks for lumberman, cotton pyjamas, slippers, red puggries, goats fur, goats sheep skin, canvas sheets, flannel vests, hospital pyjamas, tarpaulins, coats, Gurkhas frock, hospital flannel vests, puttoo waistcoats, ration bags, thread, etc., etc.

On TUESDAY the 8th, and WEDNESDAY the 9th instant, daily at 10 a.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the abovementioned goods, by order of the Controller (Sales) at the Colaba Depot (old Army Clothing Factory).

Sales are subject to certain conditions obtainable at the Auctioneers or the Controller (Sales), and which will be read before the commencement of Auction Sale.

For inspection of goods apply to to the Depot Officer or the Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th August, 1922.

AUCTION SALE OF PUTTUKOPPULU HAIR.

The Auction Sale of Puttukoppulu hair collected in Pasali 1331 at the shaving shed Simhachelam, Vizianagram Samasthanam, Vizagapatam District, will be conducted on 3-10-22 at Simhachtlam which is about three miles from Simahachelam Railway Station and seven miles from Waltair Railway Station, B. N. Railway, by road.

The hair has been sorted into three classes as noted below:—

Hair of above 1 foot and below 1½ feet in length	lbs. 874
Hair between 9 to 12 inches length	lbs. 591
Hair Below 9 inches in length	lbs. 3982
	5447

For further particulars apply to the THMPLE AMIN SIMHACHELAM.

R13278

SITUATIONS VACANT

SMART CANVASSERS for a Cigarette Factory on 20 per cent. commission, good opportunity to Canvassers as side line. Apply Box No. 8438, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A13972

WANTED—UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE to get Openings for YOUNG MEN (Re. 1). How to Grow Riches (Re. 1). CAPITAL INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, Rang Mahal, LAHORE.
A R4426

WANTED—A SCIENCE TEACHER for the Municipal High School, State qualifications and experience and the salary wanted. Apply to the undersigned with testimonials. SYED EUSUFALI G. INAMDAR, Chairman, Municipal School Board. ANKLESVAR, Ankleswar, 31-7-1922.
A C13919

SALARY Rs. 109—230 in 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab.)

WANTED.—An experienced and reliable MILLER to run 8 sack plant of Midget Maxima Flour Mills and a Mechanical Engineer having experience in Crude Oil Engine. Shall have to run 80 B. H. P. Ruston Hornsbys. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating terms of agreement and pay expected to:—Messrs. THE PANJAB AND KASHMIR FLOUR MILLS, Rawalpindi, Punjab.
A 13977

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED EMPLOYMENT—By a European, strong, well-built, outdoor or indoor work. Can correspond, supervise or do any hard job. Please write to Box BBB, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A well-experienced PARSI ENGINEER MECHANICAL as well as ELECTRICAL, having returned from Java Netherland after 22 years' Experience, is prepared to take charge of oil, Gas, or Diesel Engine of any maker or Electric Engine or Power House of any magnitude. Testimonials will be submitted, if asked for. Apply Box No. 8435, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4541

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALY SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
C R7360

TO LET in Poona and Kirkee for the Season—Bungalows, Houses, Cottages, portions of Houses, furnished or unfurnished on different localities. Apply to T. D. COOPER, House Agent, No. 9, Napear Road, Poona.
C R4231

TO BE LET—For Poona season or longer period with telephone, one-storied newly built spacious fully furnished BUNGALOW, with six bedrooms, very big hall, dining room smoking and office rooms, motor garage, stables, very big garden, extensive riverside view, also other bungalows suitable for princes and first class officers. For further particulars please apply ASIAN HOUSE AGENCY, 31, 33, Hamam Street, Fort.
C C13879

TO LET AT HUGHES ROAD—SHOW ROOMS, best suited for Motor firms, and shops, suiable for Drapers, Millineries, Shoe-merchants, Motor accessories dealers, Cloth merchants, etc., etc. Rent moderate, Apply sharp to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C C13943

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BEST OPPORTUNITY for Mill-owners and Cotton Merchants.—FOR SALE—One up-to-date Gin and Press Factory in the best cotton centre. Can be sold each factory separately with or without buildings. Apply PHIROZSHAW & CO., Nesbit Road, Mazgaon.
G R4563

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes, very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprietors, Mangoes Gardens, Razamanzil No. 8, Darbhanga.
13433

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS—24 Rosy Peaches or Delicious Nectarines or Apples or finest Pears or 72 Egg Plums or 12 lbs. Sweetest Sardas or 8 lbs. Juicy Seedless Grapes Rs. 12. Free Delivery. Packing Scientific. Quality Special. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta. Tele. Grapes.
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WANTED.—A Secondhand COTTON BALING PRESS and GINS with Engine and Boiler, etc. A complete factory will do. Write with full particulars and prices to: MANEKCHAND GORDHANDAS, Bombay 3.
K C13938

FOR SALE.—BRAND NEW 14 and 18 lbs. Rails, 27 cubic feet Tipping Wagons, 20 H. P. Vertical Boilers, 16ft. London Bros. Screw cutting lathes, No. 2½ Christy and Norris Disintegrator, 21" sensitive Drilling Machine. Secondhand 30 H. P. 2' gauge Locomotive, 6 and 10 Ton Road Rollers, 6, 8, 10 and 20 N. H. P. Portable Steam Engines. 24" Log Frame, Circular Saw Benches and several screw cutting Lathes. Inspection Invited. B. D. BERY & Co., 43, Ripon Strett, Calcutta. Telegrams:—"ENDEAVOUR," Calcutta.
K 13914

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FORD 1915 Model five-seater recently overhauled, painted, new hood, upholstery and tubes tyres in excellent running order, for quick sale Rs. 2,000, or nearest offer. Open to expert inspection. Apply BILIMORIA, Ahmedabad.
JA R4492

BOOKS AND STAMPS

ANY PERSON wishing to increase his or her income, to develop mental efficiency and to secure a NEVER-FAILING MEMORY, should apply at once for free descriptive Literature to The SECRETARY, PELMAN INSTITUTE, 22, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. Also write for free booklet "HOW TO LEARN FRENCH" by the Unique Pelman System.
L C13573

FINANCIAL

WANTED CAPITAL to develop Flax and Ramie Estate in Assam. Flax produced equal to finest European by new process without water retting. Reports by Government Experts and Irish Mills can be shown. Estate self-supporting second season. Apply KASKHATA ESTATE, Baihata P. O., E. B. R. Kamrup, Assam.
R R4531

SPORTS.

BACKERS OF FAVOURITES LOST

LAST SATURDAY, but clients following RACING EXPERT'S Selections made good on—Quite Dark, Blackwater, Olivine, Marshal Petain, Floreal, Eagleswell, Trafalgar, Mossley, Braganza, Khayum, Pride of Iraq, Triumph. Terms from Post Box No. 599 G. P. O., BOMBAY.
S R555

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ASSAM SILK—We supply purely handspun, and hand-woven Endi, Mooga, Pat cloths and real Mooga Yarns at the cheapest of all market rates. Prices on application Trial Humbly Solicited. Please enquire at:—Messrs. BHORALI BROS. & CO., P. O. and Vill Soalkuchi, Dist. Kamrup, ASSAM.
T C13921

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the lease of Barytes and Limestones on or before the 30th August, 1922. For particulars apply to S. K. ROY, M.Sc., B.L., State Geologist, Alwar (Rajputana).
T C13662

THE only house where satisfaction is guaranteed with regards to Daily Bazar, is SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO'S, Crawford Market, Bombay. Mofussil orders for Ice, Fresh, Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, etc. will be economically executed. Accounts opened for regular customers. Tel. "Carriers" Bombay.
A 22725

100 Only OFFICERS AIR TIGHT STEEL UNIFORM CASES, Sword length, Regulation size, 42 inches long 17 broad 12 high with leather inside the lid to keep it properly proof against damp, dust, insects, and air, with best 4 lever locks and dupiicate keys and secret clutches; rollers at the bottom, brilliant black jappened outside and dark blue inside. Going cheap for Rs. 30 each packed in a wooden crate Rs. 3. If not approved may be returned freight paid. Apply GOOLAM KADIR & Co., Sialkot Cantonment.
T R4557

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE.
FOR
Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.
Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation. No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.
Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist.
No. 1, Cantonment Road, LUCKNOW, U. P.
N.-B.—Only Europeans and educated Indians are admitted. Full amount refunded in case of failure.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to
PANDIT KRIPPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, (HOWRAH.)
P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting columns on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—Two 16 K. W. D. C. Compound Wound Generators voltage 110 to 150 direct coupled to High Speed Gardner Oil Engines fitted with Tachometers, the necessary water and fuel tanks piping, etc. inclusive. Also two Generator Panels complete with necessary switches and instruments. Engines can be seen running at Government House, Caneshkhind, with 24 hours' notice. Tenders to be sent to the undersigned. The purchaser will be required to make his own arrangements for packing, cartage, etc., at his expense.
F. O. J. ROOSE,
Electrical Engineer to Government, P. W. D., Bombay
C13

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARMITAGE TAYLOR & CO.
DYERS AND CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

TREATED by special process the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish.
Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.
Price list on application.
193, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Near Tata Bank (New Building)

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY by the District Local Board Karachi, a qualified ENGINEER, possessing a first-class certificate under the Inland steam vessels Act for the Ferry Steamer "Kathleen" plying between Tatta and Sujawal.
Wanted also a second-class passed master for the above boat.
For pay and other particulars apply to the undersigned.
SHEWARAM DEWANMAL,
President,
District Local Board, Karachi.
C13967

NOTICE.

THE RATES of Non-Agricultural assessment in the South Salsette and Ambarnath talukas of the Bombay Suburban District have been revised with effect from 1st August, 1922, and the revised rates can be seen in the office of the Salsette Development Officer at Palli Hill, Bandra.
SALSETTE DEVELOPMENT OFFICER.
Bandra, dated 5 August, 1922.
C13976

NOTICE.

THE POONA SWADESHI WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all whom it may concern that the affairs of this Company having been now wound up, the Company will shortly be dissolved; those shareholders or their rightful heirs who have not yet come forward to receive their dividends are hereby finally called upon to prove their claims and receive the dividends within fifteen days from date hertof, failing which such unclaimed dividends will be dealt with according to law.
B. S. KAMAT,
Liquidator.
Poona, 8th, August, 1922.
C13972

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

THE UNIVERSITY having decided to extend the period within which applications for the post of Professor of Ophthalmology might be received, it is notified that those candidates who have already applied for the post might submit to the Registrar, Lucknow University, further testimonials, etc., if they wish to do so, before the 26th of August, 1922, and that any other persons who wish to apply might also do so before the 26th of August, 1922.
The post carries a salary of Rs. 1,200 per mensem in the grade of Rs. 1,200—50—1,400.
Private consulting practice allowed in this subject.
The appointment will be in the first instance on probation for two years.
Leave rules according to Civil Service Regulations.
Every Officer, Teacher or other servant of the University holding a substantive appointment and receiving a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem or more shall be required to subscribe at the rate of 8 per cent. of his salary to the Provident Fund and the University shall make a contribution of 12 per cent. of the subscriber's salary to the Fund.
Canvassing will disqualify any candidate.
The Hospital duties attached to the post can be ascertained on application to the SUPERINTENDENT, KING GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, LUCKNOW.
C13973

TENDERS.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the half-year ending 31st March, 1923, for the following will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 4 p.m. (Standard Time) on the dates specified:—

Particulars of Tenders.	Date of opening Tenders.
1. For the supply of articles of provisions and hospital necessaries to Royal Indian Marine Vessels in Bombay Harbour	17th August, 1922.
2. For the supply of Miscellaneous Marine Stores at Bombay	24th August, 1922.

All Tenders must be sent by Registered Post.
The quotation must be shown in words as well as in figures, and total at foot of each page duly completed.
The names of Tenders must be typed or hand printed on the first page of the tender form.
All samples required must be supplied free of cost.
For particulars see Notice No. 6679/Est., dated 14th July, 1922, in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 26th, 27th July and 3rd, 10th and 17th August, 1922.
(Sd.) H. M. SALMOND,
For Offg. Director, Royal Indian Marine.
C13739

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

RE MANOR MILLS AND RE STATE OF MANORDAS HARAKCHAND .....Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned KANAYALAL MANORDAS, that his brother Naradbhoy Manordas has no interest in the estate of Manordas Harakchand the deceased father of the undersigned and that the undersigned is alone the sole executor and trustee of the Will of the said Manordas Harakchand and is entitled to manage all the properties including Manor Mills at Nadiad and further that the undersigned being entitled to the whole of the residuary estate of the deceased the said Naradbhoy has been asked by a notice from the undersigned to refrain from interfering with the management of the Mills.
All persons are hereby warned against dealing with the said Naradbhoy in respect of the said estate or the said Mills. The undersigned will carry on all business in the name of Manordas Harakchand.
KANAIALAL MANORDAS.
Manor Mills, Nadiad.
Dated this 5th day of August, 1922.
R4542

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Auction Sale of valuable piece of land at village of Hariali, near Vikhroli, touching G. I. P. Railway line, suitable for Factories and Mills.

Under instructions from Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Liquidator of the Currimbhoy Woollen and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

THE CURRIMBHOY WOOLLEN AND SILK MILLS, LIMITED.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of partly Khoti and partly Inami land, situate in the Village of Hariali, Talooka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, containing by admeasurement seventy-two thousand five hundred and fifty-nine (72,559) square yards or thereabouts and registered under the following number:—

Survey No. 4—Pot No. 1 and 2 (part) and Falni No. 1.
Survey No. 5—Pot No. 1.
Survey No. 6—Pot No. 1.
Survey No. 57—Pot No. 1 (part) and 2 (part).
Survey No. 58—Pot No. 1 (part), 2 (part), 4 (part) and Falni Nos. 1 and 2.
Survey No. 59—Pot No. 1 and 2.
Survey No. 60—Pot No. 1, 2 and 3.
Survey No. 61—Pot No. 1 (part).
Survey No. 111—Pot No. 1.

and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and partly by Kanguri Village, on or towards the West by the Agra Road, on or towards the North by the boundary of Kanguri Village and on or towards the South by the property of the Currimbhoy and Co., Ltd., and others.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of partly Khoti and partly Inami land, situate in the Village of Hariali, Talooka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, containing by admeasurement one lakh eighteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (1,18,871) square yards or thereabouts and registered under the following numbers:—

Survey No. 1—Pot No. 1.
Survey No. 2—Pot No. 1.
Survey No. 3—Pot No. 1.
Survey No. 106—Pot No. 1 and 3 and Falni Nos. 1, 2 and 4.
Survey No. 108—Pot No. 1, 2 and 3 and Falni No. 1.
Survey No. 109—Pot No. 1.
Survey No. 105—Falni Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 (part), 10, 12, 13, 15 and 16.

and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the Agra Road and partly by the property of Mr. Kaloo, on or towards the West by the Pavai Road, on or towards the North by a passage and Government Quarry and the property of Mr. Jayakar and on or towards the South partly by the property of Sumantrao Anandrao and partly by the property of the Currimbhoy and Co., Ltd., and others.

The property is situated on both sides of the Agra Road and about one mile North of the Vikhroli Station.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Liquidator, or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 8th August, 1922.

MUSSA EE JAFERJEE.

Under the kind instruction received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. Mussajee Jafferjee, Government Auctioneers, will hold a public auction at Kirkee Arsenal on Friday, 11th August, 1922, at 2 p.m. of the following Army woollen and cotton UNSERVICEABLE and SERVICEABLE CLOTHING:—

A large quantity of warm and cotton Blankets and greatcoats Razais, Masquito nets, coats warm, Boots aukle, Flannel and cotton shirts, Mittens woollen, waistcoats warm, woollen Jackets, trousers, Pyjamas warm, Suttrinjees, Kurtah flannel, Gunny, Jerseys, Towels, Putties, Khaki coats, Trousers and Shirts, Kitbags, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.
MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneers.
R4526

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY 6-30 & 10 p. m.
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
it always worth a
SECOND AND A THIRD VISIT
The sublime pathos and finishing acting of
CHAPLIN
has for all time set the seal on his
ARTISTIC GREATNESS
NEARLY 40,000 PEOPLE HAVE
VISITED THE EXCELSIOR TO SEE THIS GREAT COMEDY UP TO THE PRESENT!
FREE LIST SUSPENDED

THE EMPIRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
A LOVE POTION FOR YOU!
If you've been jilted, follow the advice of a sister who has been jilted herself,
MARGARITA FISHER
in the refreshing romantic drama
JILTED JANET
TALE OF AN INNOCENT DECEPTION

THE EMPRESS
SPECIAL ATTRACTION DURING THE HINDU SHRAVAN MONTH.
A DAILY CHANGE
With the Indian Classics
and
The World's Best Productions.
A Picturization of the old Indian Mythology and Religious Belief produced by the well-known MADAN THEATRES STUDIOS and other well-known Films:—
THIS WEEK'S REPERTOIRE:—
To-day Tues. 8th, Wed. 9th & Thurs. 10th
"WIG AND TURBAN"
Friday 11th
"AFLATOON"
A PARSI COMEDY.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"WIG AND TURBAN"
An enchanting story of love, intrigue and Fair Women in a HAREM of JOY.
Produced on a magnificent scale among Oriental settings.
A vivid tale of fiery eyes, flashing steel, women's wiles in old Samarkand.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
in aid of
THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE COVERNTON SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE
by
THE
KALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
of
Their Wellknown Play
"HACH MULACHA BAP"
on
Wednesday 9th August 1922 at 8-30 p.m.
Rates: Rs. 6, 5, 4, 3, 2-8, 1-8, 12 as.
Tickets can be had at the Elphinstone College or at the Theatre.

THE "STAR"
The Week's Special "TREBLE" Programme
(1) "THE EVIL EYE"
Our Stupendous and Most popular Serial—Further Four parts.
(2) "ZIGOMAR EELSKIN"
The Last and the Most sensational of "Zigomar" Series, in which Zigomar, Protea and their Pet Elephant play prominent parts.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST OF THE 3 SERIES.
(3) A SPLENDID TWO-REEL COMEDY
DON'T MISS THIS SPECIAL TREBLE BILL EXTRAORDINARY!
4 shows daily—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30
SATURDAY SUNDAY & BANK HOLIDAYS Extra Matinee 3-30
THE
"STAR" CINEMA,
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

AMUSEMENTS

Globe Cinema
SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 3455.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
TO-DAY
at 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MATINEES
SAT. SUN. AND HOLIDAYS.
at 3-30 p. m.
(FINAL WEEK)
"THE BLUE FOX"

The Blue Fox
with
Ann Little
(America's Foremost Serial Star)
Each Episode crammed full of
MYSTERY, SENSATION AND SUSPENSE
TO-DAY
Episode 13. THE SECRET SKULL.
" 14. THE DESERT ISLAND.
" 15. HOME AND HAPPINESS.
PATHE REVIEW and
SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.
POPULAR PRICES
Rs. 2 to 3 annas.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT——TO-NIGHT
Shree Markandeya Avatar
OR
DEVOTION'S REWARD
The most Powerful story in 7 reels
Produced by National Film Co.
Directed & Photographed by Patanker
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
DAILY 4 SHOWS
5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M.
Saturday to Monday at 3-30. and 5-15 p.m.
Prices as Usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THIS WEEK THIS WEEK
THIS WEEK ONLY
We are offering you the greatest episode from our National epic
MAHABHARAT
The Super-story of BHISHMA his magnificient self-sacrifice, unequalled renunciation and divine self-restraint
BHISHMA-PRATIGNA
a super production of the star of the East Film Co.,
It its gorgeous oriental settings in its great ethical and educational Value, its beautiful finish and acting, it cannot be equalled by any Swadeshi film till now exhibited WE CHALLENGE.
You see it for yourself
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Time prices-Usual Holidays extra
3-30 show

TILES AND MARBLE
APPLY FOR RATES
N. Gigabhai & Co.
MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS
54, Customs House Road, Fort, Bombay.

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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 6th Aug, 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 7th Aug. 1921.	June 1st to 7th Aug. 1920.
	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.4	58.76	64.23	33.14
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	..	..	66.81	37.77
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	..	..	60.68	37.02
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	..	..	66.06	37.63
Kemp & Co., (Cumballa Hill)	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Aug. 6th.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 12 a.m. 3 p.m 8 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. Inches		29.694
Temperature of Air	Degrees	80.6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	76 6
Dew Point	"	75 2
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.836
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		8.6
Maximum temperature of Air		83 9
Minimum do do		78.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW,W,WSW.
Movement of Wind do	miles.	205
Fall of Rain	inches	0.03
Total fall during month	"	1.09
Do. year	"	54.72
Abnormal fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 7th Aug.		0 04

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depath of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	4	m 1 16	26 4	4	m 6 55	10 1
		1 28a	27 6		7 35a	10 5
S.	12	m 1 48	26 1	12	m 7 2/	17 7
		1 54a	27 1		8 5a	17 4
S.	13	m 2 20	25 9	13	m 8 1	18 1
		2 20a	26 7		8 36a	17 10
M.	7	m 11 38	28 0	7	m 4 51	16
		11 3*a	26 3		5 39a	18
Tu.	8	m 0 8a	28 2	8	m 5 26	16
					6 10a	17 11
W.	9	m 0 12	26 5	9	m 5 57	16
		0 36a	28 1		6 38a	17
Th.	10	m 0 44	26 6	10	m 6 25	16
		1 2a	27 10		7 6a	17

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

	A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
Aug. 4 (Friday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 1m.
" 5 (Saturday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 1
" 6 (Sunday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 1
" 7 (Monday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 1
" 8 (Tuesday)	6h. 13m.	7h. 1
" 9 (Wednesday)	6h. 10m.	7a. 1
" 10 (Thursday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 1

Phases of the Moon.—New Moon, J 24th. 6h. 17-1m. p.m.; First Quarter 3 9h. 51-6m., a.m.; Full Moon, Aug. 7 9h. 48-7m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 16th, 15-8m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 7th August 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports a light fall of 0.10in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded and in the north of the division humidity is in defect and night temperature was slightly higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has again been nearly general. Mainpuri reports 1.31in, Jhansi 0.22in, Cawnpore 0.40in. and Allahabad 0.66ins. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded at Mainpuri and Allahabad humidity is in excess. Mean temperature was below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and north Rajputana and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal or in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Rajkot and in Central India West humidity is in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore and Chanda report 0.21in and 0.19in of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature was below normal at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Rain has fallen nearly generally; Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar reporting 0.16in, 0.65in and 0.30in. respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum had a light fall of 0.18in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature was above normal at Malegaon and in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has again been nearly general in the United Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula but over the rest of the reporting area there is almost a complete break in the rains, only a few light falls being reported from the south Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces and the southeast Punjab. Mangalore and Mainpuri had 1.55in and 1.31in respectively and these are the only two falls which exceed an inch. The sea has become rough at Colombo and remains rough at Dwarka.

Forecast.—A further decrease of rain is likely in the United Provinces. Present conditions are likely to continue elsewhere.

India Telegrahic Summary for the 6th August 1922.

The depression in the United Provinces has moved north-west wards and is less marked today. It has given heavy rain at Agra and Lucknow. The monsoon has been active in Burma, northeast India but continues weak in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, Central India East, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Mysore and southeast Madras. A few falls have also occurred in the east and north Punjab, Kashmir, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Kyaukpyu two inches; Moulmein four; Akyab three; Sandoway ten; Bassein, Toungoo, Bhame, Dibrugarh one; Sibsagar two; Cherrapunji four; Cox's Bazar, Berhampore three; Chittagong two; Narayanganj, Barisal, Calcutta one; Sagor Island, Burdwan, Mymensingh one and a half; Chaibasa two; Ranchi three; Daltonganj one and a half; Gorakhpur one; Lucknow five; Bahraich two; Agra three; Bareilly, Mutkeswar one; Mangalore one and a half; Mercara two and Cuddalore one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 4TH OF AUG. 1922

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire' ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 2nd..	96 7	5.1	71	..	0	0
Jask ..	97.7	86.1	80	..	0	0
Muskat ..	93.3	86.0	84	..	0	—0.16
Do. ..	112.1	88 1	77	..	0	—0.16
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	100.9	3.6	72	..	0.82	—2 42
Rawalpindi ..	95 7	79.6	66	..	8.62	—3.02
Lahore ..	100.0	6.6	66	..	4.64	—3.44
Hissar ..	96.7	79.0	67	..	7.25	+0.74
Ambala ..	93.8	7..3	76	..	22.05	+9.20
Delhi ..	92.5	77.1	75	0.10	12.14	—0.74
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra ..	89.8	77.2	81	0.08	14 81	×1 23
Mainpuri ..	81.9	76 1	93	1.31	26 41	+14.52
Jhanso ..	86.0	6 5	76	0.22	22.18	+3.15
Cawnpore ..	80 5	76.1	93	0.40	2..57	+12.74
Allahabad ..	85.9	74.0	95	0.66	28.32	+9.57
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobanad ..	100.8	82.0	63	..	0	—1.58
Karachi ..	86.6	80.3	83	..	0.20	—4.27
Ajmer ..	87.2	74.8	71	..	8.22	—2.48
Jaipur' ..	91.6	74.2	64	..	10.79	—1.20
Kotah ..	90.6	77.6	68	..	14.47	+0.34
Mount Abu ..	71.2	62.2	94	..	24.63	—8.25
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	83.7	75.4	77	..	4.57	—4.87
Dwarka ..	85.8	80.1	78	..	4.96	—5 43
Veraval ..	81 6	79.2	84	..	4.64	—7 68
Rajkot ..	8..3	75.0	68	..	7.02	—10.14
Bhavnagar Para	89.0	74.0	78	..	9.20	—8.61
Surat ..	85.4	77.6	84	..	28.87	+1.43
Ahmedabad ..	..	75.0	84	..	20.36	+1.73
Deesa ..	90.2	73.0	81	..	17.37	+4.86
Neemuch ..	84.9	72.8	67	..	22.93	+8.32
Indore ..	84.3	7..1	75	..	18.23	+0.80
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	78.9	73.3	85	0.21	32.98	×2.57
Saugor ..	79.8	70.	87	..	31.69	+7.17
Hosangabad ..	85.7	72.2	87	..	23.96	—1. 4
Khandwa ..	86.	72.9	73	..	7 94	—7.46
Akola ..	86.9	72.5	74	..	23.20	+6.29
Amroto' ..	8..1	71.1	72	..	19.04	+1.51
Nagpur ..	84.6	75.0	78	0.04	19.95	—5.99
Chanda ..	88.	74.8	77	0.19	26.24	—0.99
Raipur ..	86.2	76.1	7.	..	28.34	+2.29
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	83.9	77 6	87	0.04	58.76	+1'.46
Ratnagiri ..	82.6	75.4	83	0. 6	82.30	+13.87
Marmugoa ..	83.8	76.3	91	0.65	73.09	+6.19
Karwar' ..	83.6	76.4	85	0.30	81.94	—0.61
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	90.6	73 3	65	..	8.21	—2.01
Ahmednagar ..	85.8	69.6	75	..	7.55	—1.92
Poona ..	80.8	69.7	85	0 04	10 95	—2.53
Sholapur ..	91	69.7	76	..	11.20	+1.11
Bijapur' ..	9.	5 70.4	77	..	4.42	—1.68
Belgaum' ..	75.4	67.2	90	0.18	31.55	+2 3 8
Aurangabad' ..	86.2	68 5	75	..	15.38	+1.91
Nizamabad (Indur)	9 .	0 73.5	66	..	12.36	—5.88
Hyderabad ..	90.3	73.1	71	..	6.81	—5 52
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalaore ..	86 6	73 0	89	1.55	91.14	+10.69
Calicat ..	80.8	72.5	98	0.57	86.47	+16.21
Cochin ..	82.9	74.8	82	0.08	59 67	+4.07
Colombo ..	85.3	75.1	93	..	12.73	—1.03
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	98.3	80.5	67	..	8.37	—3 04
Bellary ..	93.3	74.5	12	..	0.62	—3.39
Cuddapah ..	99	79.3	56	..	4.51	—3.48
Madras ..	95.1	80.5	64	..	5.90	—0.90
Bangalore ..	82.5	66.6	75	..	6.49	—1.51
Coimbatore..	88.0	70.8	73	..	3.14	—0.31
Trichinopoly ..	98.7	78.4	63	..	0.61	—2.54
Madura ..	91.8	70.3	64	..	3.17	—0.61

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Aug. 5th

Oct.	21 10—.10
Dec	21 12—.11
Jan	21 06—.8
Mar	21 03—.05

London. Aug. 5th

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 23/32 Steady
Gold	..
Bar Silver Spot	38 1/8 Quiet

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 5th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" " to Continent	..
Futures at New York July	..
" " " Oct.	21 10—.10
" " " Dec.	21 12—.11
" " " Jan	21 06—.6
" " " Mar	21 03—.5
Spot Cotton, at New York	21 35—.10
" " at New Orleans	21 25 Unchd
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	20 6.—.10
" " at New Orleans Jan.	20 62—.6
Spot Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	9 15/16
Second Bills	..
Silver Commercial U. S. asked	99 5/8
Do Foreign	69 5/8

PARSI UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Some of the Parsis resident in London have, of late started a Union, under the name and style of "The Parsi Union of Great Britain." The promoters of the Union, in giving reasons for their starting it, state:

"Owing to the existence of the Indian Students' Union and Hostel, the young and old Parsis in London often met together, they felt the need of having a social institution of their own. There was in existence at this time "The Parsi Association of Europe" which was under the control of elderly people. They held, usually twice a year, banquets at some big hotel. The fee for attendance was quite beyond the means of the ordinary members of the community. These assemblies were not exclusively Parsi but more or less cosmopolitan, where a few Parsi ladies and gentlemen found an opportunity to shew their admiration for some big and high personages. We went as if to a theatre show; we had to buy our tickets, and in return we could get a dinner. Moreover they held a social meeting once a year. We returned home none the better for attending any of them. It was not long before that some members of the community found out the gentlemen, controlling the activities of the said Association were not working according to the general wish of the community. A general desire was felt to start an institution to provide for the needs thus revealed. The gentlemen who called the first meeting made it quite clear that they had no intention or wish to start a competitive body to compete with the said Association. Having common objects, for their existence, namely the advancement of the interest of the Parsi community in Great Britain, and elsewhere, they fully realised that their duties and activities were, in a sense supplementary to the duties and of the said Association."

At a meeting of the promoters of the Union, held on the 12th March last, the objects of the meeting were explained as under:

(1) To bring into intimate contact the members of the community and create a feeling of social unity; (2) to work in collaboration with all existing bodies having similar aims and objects; (3) to provide all the new comers of the community or those intending to proceed to this country with necessary facilities and information; (4) to help Parsis in difficulties.

The meetng then appointed a Committee, with power to take necessary steps, to attain the abovementioned objects.

On the 26th idem, the Committee of the Union met the Committee of the Parsi Association of Europe. Mr. Daruvala of the Union, after explaining the aims and objects of the Union, requested the Association to cooperate with the Union on certain lines. Sir M. M. Bhownaggree of the Association made certain counter proposals. Eventually the meeting terminated with mutual concord.

The report of the Union ends thus:

"A copy of this report was sent to the Parsi Association of Europe. The reply received did not arrive before the meeting of the general Body of our Union held on the 13th of May, 1922. The Committee hopes to publish the detailed correspondence ensuing therefrom for the information of the members and the community at large."

RAILWAYMEN'S GRATUITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was surprised to read in one of your recent issues that the Secretary of the Trades Union Congress has announced that the sanctioning by Government of gratuities to railwaymen which had been withdrawn as a result of their participating in the strikes of 1917 was due to the benevolent efforts of the said Congress. As Hon. Secretary of the First All-India Railwaymen's Conference and Hon. Secretary of the Railway Unions here, I hasten to correct the misimpression that may likely have been caused upon the minds of your readers as well as Railwaymen here as well as all over India that the Government's sanction is due to the Trade Union Congress. As early as 1917 Mr. Baptista, the then President of the local Railway Unions and his colleagues, principally the present Vice-President Mr. Ginwala, Solicitor, had fought the battles of the gratuity question with all sorts of Railway authorities. Thereafter the fight continued down till 1921 and reached the highest quarters when the First All-India Railwaymen's Conference went off when strong resolutions were passed to the effect and representations were submitted to the Government. Our efforts were supplemented by the conjoint efforts of other associations like the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and in fact pressure was carried upon Government from all possible directions and to-day the Government has issued a Notification to the Railway authorities sanctioning what we were so long fighting for. (See Government Gazette 12th July. Notification No. 571 F 17).

I am not courageous enough to arrogate the glorious claim to myself or to give it to anybody else, but I should deem it my duty to inform the public and the men who have joined the Railwaymen's Conference movement of the actual state of facts.—Yours, etc.,

S. H. JHABWALA,
Hon. Secretary,
First All-India Railwaymen's Conference.

A REMEDY FOR CARBUNCLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the following few lines in the interest of humanity in general and suffering poor in particular.

Some years ago when in practice I made extensive use of the following remedy as a healing agent in cases mentioned below. I was so much struck by the healing power of the "Sitafal" plant that at one time, before I fell seriously ill in 1913, I had a mind to read a paper on this subject before the Grant Medical College Society of which I was a member; but my illness prevented it. However, thinking that this marvellous and simple remedy should not be lost to the public I request you to give it publicity.

The remedy consists in the use of the leaves of the tree which we Hindoos call "sitafal" and bears the luscious and edible fruit of that name. In English it is called "custard apple." In Botany the tree is named "anona squamosa." The application is thus made:—The juice extracted by pounding fresh leaves of this tree is applied or spread over lightly on the raw surface and then it is covered by a poultice made of the leaves cut small, steamed and put upon the wound over the juice applied as described above. This can be done twice a day. The first favourable sign is that there is a ring of whitish colour round the wound which at once begins to look healthy and the discharge lessens.

I have used this remedy in many cases of burns, ulcers, sinuses, carbuncles and even in caried tubercular bones. I remember many of these cases though I have lost the notes made from them and kept for the purpose of reading a paper before the learned Society mentioned above. This drug has succeeded where some of our antiseptics as iodoform, carbolic acid, etc., have failed and in this respect particularly, a case is before my mind of an old woman who was suffering from carbunele on the nape of the neck, which impressed me very much as it failed to yield to any of the Western remedies mentioned above, but was rapidly cured by this simple vegetable application.

I have mentioned this remedy because it is so marvellous in effect, so easy to obtain, and so simple in application, and especially in cases of poor people who cannot afford the expensive Western treatment or in the out-of-way places where it cannot be obtained, this simple remedy can be tried, and I am sure it will not disappoint its applier. In cases of sinuses a few drops of the juice may be injected in the sinus with a syringe where the application on the surface cannot reach the internal part. Persons afraid of surgical interference in these cases may give this remedy a chance before the radical cure by the knife is tried. I shall gladly give any further information on this subject to any one who desires it. In writing this my sole object is that this valuable remedy should not be lost to the public. I trust the publication of this remedy will benefit some of my suffering brethren especially the poor ones who, I am sure, will thank you if they derive benefit from it for bringing this to their notice through your valuable paper.—Yours, etc.,

Y. M. SANSZGIRI, L. M. & S.

Bhivrao's Wadi,
Thakurdwar Lane,
Bombay.

NDIAN STATES AND THEIR CRITICS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a pity that the best portion of Mr. Natrajan's speech at the Special Sessions of the Kathiawad Political Conference has remained unreported in all the newspapers. Mr. Natrajan speaking on the resolution against the arbitary application of Section 124-A, I. P. C., in the Kathiawad Agency areas, said that he could not bear to see the Indian States humiliated as, after all, the Indian Princes were all Indians and to humiliate the Indians, was to humiliate themselves. There was much sense in what Mr. Natrajan said. I am told that the solicitude shown by the Government of Bombay to the Indian States, by the application of Section 124-A, was not sought by the progressive States. It might have been as a result of the efforts of the weak Princes and officials. I am further told that progressive States are not in favour of this sort of artificial protection; they believe that this sort of protection will give to the British Government, opportunities to interfere in the internal administration of their States. Intelligent Princes and their officials are at a loss to understand the exact policy of the present Governor, towards the Indian States. On the one hand, the Governor threatened the Princes at Rajkot, that the British Government had not finally abandoned their right of intervening in the internal affairs of the States, and on the other, he advocated "benevolent autocracy" and offered them, by a stroke of a pen, protection under 124-A.

Whatever that may be, one thing is certain that all the Indian States are not bad, and hence the public workers should take every care that for the sake of the backward States, all States must not be humiliated. If the Indian States are backward, the fault does not lie with the Princes alone. Did our political leaders, except Dadabhai Naoroji and Sir R. C. Dutt, ever take care to guide them? Did our statesmen ever see that the Indian Princes were to be led on national lines? or what did they do to foster patriotic feelings among them? Did the officials the States, who were all Indians, ever attempt to improve the conditions of the States' people? Did the "subjects" more particularly the educated portion of these "subjects" ever try to identify their interests with the interests of the States? They have in Europe states, smaller and bigger than our Indian States, but they enjoy complete independence and full sovereignty. I am told there is a small State near France, called the State of Monacco, which possesses one or two towns and yet it enjoys full sovereignty. If the educated portion of the "subjects" of Indian States had identified their interests with those of the States, the States would not have remained backward or politically depressed.

Superficial critics of Indian States generally write or speak in a way which is not becoming to an Indian. They generally criticise their administrations, actions and faults, as if they were criticising those of an enemy. They never feel that to humiliate Indian States is to humiliate Indians. And this sort of humiliation prejudices the very cause of Swarajya.

There is a class of critics, who always denounce the States, and who threaten them saying that they deserve to be wiped off. These critics have borrowed these destructive ideas from the writings of old imperialistic writers: I think this sort of nonsense must stop, both in the interests of the "subjects" of the Indian States as well as the country at large. I, from my personal knowledge of the Indian Princes, can say that if men interested in the progress of the States, take up the question of uplifting them, the progress in them, will be faster than in British India. Mahatmaji's attitude towards the Indian Chiefs was brotherly, as will be seen from his letters to the Rajas of Kathiawad. One thing should always be borne in mind that in the Indian States, we have only administrative dependence, and not dependence to some foreign power as in British India. Administrative dependence has resulted from the ignorance of the Princes, their officials, and their people. Administrative dependence can be removed by constant brotherly feeling and advice.—Yours, etc.,

MANSUKHLAL R. MEHTA.
107, Dhanji Street,
Gandhi Day.

CONGRESSMEN AND THE COUNCIL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a previous letter of mine on the above subject, I discussed, supported by facts and figures, the success or otherwise of the contemplated attempt of the Congressmen to capture the Legislative Councils, and proved without a shadow of doubt how impossible it was for them to succeed in their attempt. In this letter I shall briefly deal with the ethical aspect of the movement to capture the Councils considered only from one standpoint, viz., the standpoint of its relation to Mr. Gandhi, the imprisoned—as opposed to free. In other words, in this letter, I intend to discuss whether the ambition of the Congressmen to swamp the Councils is morally sustainable when Mr. Gandhi is allowed to rot in jail.

Sir, it is a commonplace, yet deserving repetition, that when the Indian Reform Act of 1919 was passed, no-one was more enthusiastic to give the Reforms a sincere trial. By a strange combination of circumstances Mr. Gandhi was converted from being a staunch adherent of the Reforms to the position of an uncompromising antagonist and in consequence he insisted on the country's boycotting the Legislative Councils. The Congress passed a resolution to the effect. The Congressmen, including those who now advocate entering the Councils, obeyed the mandate of the Congress. And so long as Mr. Gandhi was physically free, no Congressman had the moral courage to openly declare his intention of entering the Councils. Now, to go against the mandate of the Congress means that those who do so cease to be Congressmen; to depart and retrace from the policy—the policy of Non-Cooperation—which has been pursued since September, 1920, means that those who do so are unworthy and incompetent to fight the battle of freedom; to sit in the Council when Mr. Gandhi is in jail means that those who do so are treacherous, if not traitorous to Mr. Gandhi. Yes! *treacherous* and *traitorous* are very harsh epithets. But considering the issue on hand they are very mild terms. That those who act against the mandate, nay, the resolution of the Congress are not Congressmen needs no elaboration; it is self-evident. That those Congressmen who enter the Councils cease to be non-cooperators, that is, cease to be soldiers in the battle of freedom, is also self-evident. But that those Congressmen who enter the Councils are treacherous to Mr. Gandhi, is not self-evident nor even evident. This requires a little elaboration. Here, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of all those Congressmen who intend to go to the Council to what follows. I put it to them to consider deeply what impelled Mr. Gandhi to go to jail. Is there any who doubts that Mr. Gandhi could have avoided going to jail by the mere utterance of the word "regret"? It is blasphemy to think for a moment that Mr. Gandhi risked everything personal impelled by a selfish motive. Even his direst opponent in politics will not demur to admit that his country's cause was and is the sole motive of Mr. Gandhi. If he had a slight consideration for anything personal he could have had his freedom for a word. But he preferred jail because he had faith in the battle which he was doing and in its ultimate result. Hath not the poet said?,

For freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though often lost, is ever won.

He had also abounding faith in his coworkers and followers, faith that they would not depart an hair's breadth from the policy they were pursuing, faith that the cause will not suffer even a bit by his absence. Depending on this very same faith he preferred jail. The Congressmen are in effect the trustees of this cause for which Mr. Gandhi is suffering in jail. If they act prejudicially to this cause, what is it if it is not betraying the cause entrusted? Betraying the cause is as good as betraying Mr. Gandhi, when Mr. Gandhi has absolutely identified himself with the cause. At this juncture it is well to consider who are instrumental in sending Mr. Gandhi to jail? A little pause—Congressmen. From the official proceedings already published, we know that but for the modification made at Delhi of the Bardoli programme, Mr. Gandhi would not have been prosecuted. The Congressmen are responsible for this modification made at Delhi and so they are responsible for Mr. Gandhi's imprisonment. Thus there is double liability on the head of Congressmen and as such they are not, in any circumstance, free to do as they like so long as they have not discharged these liabilities. That is to say, they are open to the charge of treachery if they enter the Councils without getting Mr. Gandhi free and without divesting themselves of their duties as Congressmen. So long as these two conditions remain unfulfilled, no Congressman will be justified, either by divine law or by moral law, if he enters a Legislative Council.

Next, I will proceed to show what does this entering-the-Council policy of the Congressmen mean. It means so many things. On the one hand it means that the Congressmen have admitted the failure of Non-Cooperation movement; it means that Congressmen find in the Councils more hope than they do in Non-Cooperation: it means that the Congressmen have lost faith in Mr. Gandhi. On the other hand, it exposes the weakness of the nation at large and strengthens the position of the Government for the change of which so much has been sacrificed. Besides all these, it reduces to nought the enormous amount of suffering which the country has undergone during the past two years. I will ask those Congressmen who think of entering the Councils to ponder deeply over the following questions and satisfy themselves and their conscience before they come to any decision:—

1. For what on earth are Mr. Gandhi and thousands of their brethren rotting in jail?

2. Is there any earthly use of their entering the Councils with the impossible idea of creating a deadlock therein?

3. Is there any moral justification for them to enter the Councils?

4. Will they be justified to take an unmoral advantage based on the suffering of others?—Yours, etc.,

N. V. S

"ZIAFAT PANCH" DEFAMATION CASE

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Aug. 5.

In the case in which the Amritsar Municipal Committee resolved to prosecute the editor of the local "Ziafat Panch" newspaper for alleged defamatory article in respect of a social gathering held in the Municipal Girls' High School, Amritsar, a complaint under section 500 I. P. C. has been filed by the Lady Principal which categorically denies as false and calumniating the statements made in the said article. The case comes off before Mr. Jenkins, First-Class Magistrate, on 12th instant.

On 31st July, judgment was delivered at Ludhiana in the case of Swami Gajanandji, sentencing him to 6 years' simple imprisonment. This is in addition to a sentence for 2 years' he received previously.

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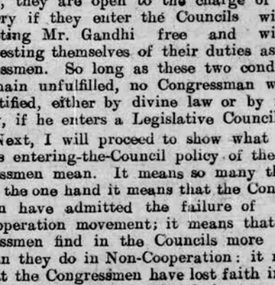

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GROWTH OF BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PAST AND PRESENT CONSTITUTIONS.

MR. MASANI'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Bombay Women's Council, Mr. R. P. Masani, Acting Municipal Commissioner, delivered a lecture on Friday evening, on "The Bombay Municipality." Mrs. Hingley, presided. There was a fair number of ladies present on the occasion.

Mr. R. P. Masani, at the outset said that it was a matter for congratulations that the interests taken by the women of Bombay in civic Government was growing every day. He regarded it as a happy augury, for the new Municipal Government which was to come into existence. The subject of his address might be divided in two parts: (1) the constitution of the Municipality and (2) its work. Mrs. McKenzie had asked him to assume that they (the women) were all intensely ignorant of the subject. Ignorance on the part of the audience of the subject on which one spoke had the virtue of inspiring a sense of confidence and security in the lecturer and he would fain believe they were an ignorant of the subject of his address. He would, therefore, presuppose in the audience a good deal of personal knowledge and experience which perhaps he did not possess.

HISTORY OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN BOMBAY.

Before he explained to them the present and the world-be constitution of the Municipality, it seemed desirable to acquaint them with a few historical facts. He was not going to weary them with graphical details and geneological tables showing the ancestry of the present-day Corporation, but he thought they would probably like to know how the system of Municipal Government in their city had evolved. Up to the end of the 18th century there was no separate statute for the Municipal administration of the city and there was no Municipality. In those days Government were responsible for the maintenance of roads and the sweeping of the streets as much as for the higher functions of the state such as the preservation of law and order. These duties they carried out through their officers of whom the most useful was called "The scavenger." Their present Health Officer was the apostolic heir and successor to the office of that functionary. But while they listened to the orders and advice of the Health Officer with deference no heed was paid by the people to the scavengers and the Government thought it necessary to appoint a senior officer to the post. This system of the city Government continued till the year 179- when by an Act of Parliament the Governor-General in Council was authorised to appoint in the Presidency towns of Bombay and Madras Justices of the Peace. One of the functions of these Justices was to appoint scavangers for cleansing the streets of the Pesidency towns. Twenty years later a special rule was passed, which was their first piece of local legislation. It provided not only for the Municipal administration of the city, making Police a part of the Municipal machinery, but also dealt with the regulation of social and caste questions. The rule of the Justices continued until the year 1865 when they for the first time created a body Corporate with powers to raise rates and taxes and the entire executive power and responsibility were concentrated in one Commissioner instead of three Commissioners as before who were found to obstruct and hamper one another. That regime, however, did not last long. Arthur Crawford who was one of the most brilliant Commissioners the city had ever had, allowed his zeal for improvements to outrun his discretion Impatient of discussions and delays, he spurned constitutional limitations and carried not whether he had authority for carrying out-works or whether funds were available. He first got the work done and then applied for sanction and provision of fund The result was financial embarrassmen which brought about the overthrow of the Commissioner as well as the Corporation which was then called the "Bench of Justices."

AGITATION FOR REFORM.

Continuing, the speaker said people clamoured for reform in the constitution The late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta who has given them the most noble example of civic service and sacrifice, an example that has hitherto been unsurpassed, was then young recruit in civic life. He took an active part in the struggle and pointed out that so long as the Justices who were appointed for life by Government remained in power, it was hopeless to expect reforms. He pleaded for the introduction of free representative principle in the constitution of the Corporation. The new Act of 187- embodied that principle. It provided that out of 64 members of the Corporation half of the number were to be elected by the rate-payers and the rest equally by the Justices and by the Government. The Act of 1888 increased the number of Councillors to 72 and increased the popular representation, giving 4 additional seats to the representatives of rate-payers, 2 to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and 2 to the University. The bill which had just passed the Legislative Council democratised the constitution. Under that enactment the Corporation would consist of 106 members, 76 would be elected at ward elections, 4 by certain associations, 16 nominated by Government and those 96 would co-opt ten members.

As the voters were mostly illeterate when the Acts of 1872 and 1888 were passed, it was considered desirable to associate graduates.

ABOLITION OF SEX-DISQUALIFICATION.

By far the most important change in the constitution was the abolition of sex disqualification. Women were hitherto entitled to vote at Municipal elections, but they were debarred from being councillors. Now the doors of the Municipality were thrown open to women. There would be general elections in January next and he hoped they (the ladies) would take full advantage of the opportunities offered to them to assist in the Municipal Government of the city. Thirty years ago one of their Commissioners Mr. Acworth first sought to enlist the co-operation of women in the work of the Municipality, and he made a modest beginning with a few Anglo-Indian clerks and typists. That innovation led to a heated discussion in the Corporation in which, he was sorry to say, several members expressed their opinion against the employment of women on the clerical establishments. Mr. Acworth was indignant and said that it was none of their business. The Act allowed him absolute discretion to appoint whomsoever he thought fit.

Concluding, the speaker said although the sphere of Municipal duties and intluence was by no means a small one, there was yet great room for expansion. It yet remained to be realised that the Corporation of to-day was still but an imperfectly developed organism. They had only to compare their conception of City Government with that of European towns to realise how backward they were. In addition to the duties undertaken by their Municipalities in India, the Continental cities held themselves responsible for the education of people, for the training of the young so as to qualify them for gaining a livelihood, for the provision of libraries and other means of instruction—all fell within the sphere of the normal work of those Municipalities. There was a wide field for civic work. It remained for the present Government to do its part and it was for ladies now to have their share in civic affairs. He thanked them for having given him a patient hearing. (Applause.)

On the conclusion of Mr. Masani's lecture several questions relating to the working of the new Municipal constitution were put to him by various members of the Council, which were duly answered by the lecture. The president thanked Mr. Masani for his interesting lecture.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

SIKH EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

DEFECTS OF PRESENT SYSTEM,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, August 5.

The Fourteenth Sikh Educational Connect this morning in a specially erected pandal under the presidency of Prof. Sardar Puransing. A large number of men and women delegates from all parts of the Punjab were present. Among those seated on the dais were Sardar Bahadur Sunder Sing Majithia, Sardar Jogendra Singh and several other leading men of the community. The proceedings commenced at 8-30 a.m. with *bhajan* and recital of songs by boys and girls from various schools supported by the educational committee of the conference. Mrs. Gopal Rao of Dehra Dun sang some religious verses.

Sardar Sujan in the course of his address welcoming delegates thought that the Punjab Government should adopt a more conciliatory policy towards the Gurdwara movement in order to bring about better relations between the Sikhs and the Government.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

After formal election of the President, Prof. Sardar Puran Singh speaking extempore dwelt at great length on the spiritual, mental and material side of Sikh Education. He considered that present course of education for both boys and girls was too long and opined that it should be reduced by five years so that a boy might finish his educational career within ten years instead of fifteen. University education should be solely devoted to study of applied science as in Tokyo, California and other great cities of the world. The voice from Moscow said that the names of Sikh, Hindu and Mussalman would soon be names of extinguished social orders and he therefore warned his audience that the moment they sought divorce from their Guru's inspiration that moment would mean their death. Concluding the President strongly appealed to the audience for eternal unity irrespective of caste, colour or creed.

The conference met again at 4 p.m. when the Secretary submitted the report of the working of the educational committee which supports two hundred and seventy-five educational institutions including several high schools and has permanent fund of Rs. 1,55,000 and an annual income of over a lakh of rupees. The conference again meets to-morrow to consider resolutions.

CONGRESS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

EXAMINATION OF MESSRS. SEN AND NAG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 6.

The Congress Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee sat yesterday evening till after ten and examined Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, Barrister, besides Mr. Hardayal Nag. This morning during their sitting for three and a half hours the Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee, the Secretary of the Bengal Congress Education Board and vice Presidents of Midnapur and Mymensingh District Congress Committees were examined. After a recess of about two hours the Committee resumed their labours in the afternoon and examined, among other witnesses, three Bengalee ladies, Srimati Hemprava Majumdar, Srimati Uma Devi and Srimati Maya Devi. The first two are engaged in Congress activities and the last in social work in Bengal. The Committee will examine other witnesses after their return from Assam.

KHILAFAT ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The Khilafat Enquiry Committee sat again to-day for four hours in the morning and three hours in the afternoon and examined three witnesses only. The Committee will resume their labours to-night after nine and as arranged will leave for Sylhet to-morrow morning.

C. P. (HINDUSTANI) CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

ACTIVE PROPAGANDA.

The Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee, Jubbalpore, wires as follows:—

The C. P. Hindustani Congress Committee deputation consisting of the President, Sjt. Sunderlal, Vishwanathrao Deo and Govindrao Lokras, reached Raipur on afternoon of 26th July. The party was enthusiastically received at the station by a huge gathering headed by Shriyut Nathooji Jagtap, President, and Shriyut Ravishanker Shukla, Secretary, of the Local Congress Committee. In the evening a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee addressed by Maulana Abdul Kayoom and Maulvi Siddique Shriyut Sunderlal also spoke a few words.

Next day the National School was visited where Shriyut Sunderlalji advised the students to became fearless and patriotic. The deputation party accompanied by the President and Secretary of the District Congress and other prominent local workers motored to the village of Koora, where a large number of people had gathered from the outlying villages. These villagers were being cruelly treated by local police because of their taking part in Congress activities. Shriyuts Deo, Siddiki and Ravishanker delivered speeches asking the people to bear their troubles patiently as such things were bound to take place in our struggle for freedom.

In the evening a public meeting of about eight thousand persons was held at Raipur under the presidentship of Shriyut Ravishanker, Shriyut Sunderlaljee speaking for an hour. He said the only way for the attainment of Swarajya and the redress of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs was faithfully to carry out the programme of non-violent Non-Co-operation in the spirit inculcated by Mahatma Gandhi.

From Raipur the Khilafat and the Congress deputations accompanied by the Congress and Khilafat authorities of the district went together to Dhamtari. In spite of continuous rains Dhamtari people took both the parties in a procession through the main streets which were nicely decorated. The deputations jointly visited all the various national institutions of the city. The national flag was hoisted over the Municipal buildings, where an address of welcome was presented by the Municipality to Shriyut Sunderlalji, President, Provincial Congress Committee. In the evening public meeting was held in the Municipal Hall under the joint auspices of the Khilafat and the Congress Committees. Shriyut Deo, Maulanas Abdullatif, Abdul Kayoom, Siddiki and Shriyut Sunderlal addressed the meeting. It was an overflow meeting presided over by the patriotic mother of the local leader, Shriyut Narayanrao Maghavale, who is now in jail.

On the 30th morning the two joint deputations reached Bilaspur. In the evening a huge mass meeting of about 6,000 persons was held, Shriyut Khankhoje presiding. Maulana Latif, who was recently released from Bilaspur jail, described the various illegalities and irregularities committed in jail. Shriyut Makhanlal Chaturvedi, Maulana Abdul Kayoom and Shriyut Sunderlal delivered speeches.

The deputations then proceeded to Drug, which was reached on the morning of the 1st. The national flag was hoisted over the Edward Memorial Hall of the Municipality under the auspices of Municipal Committee. An overflow meeting was held in the hall where an address of welcome was presented to Shriyut Sunderlal by the President and members of the Municipal Committee. Shriyut Sunderlal in reply congratulated the Municipality on presenting an address to an ex-convict and reminded them of their duty towards the Congress and the country. In the evening a mass meeting of over 3,000 persons was held. Shriyut Sunderlal in his speech reminded the audience that it was the anniversary day of Lokamanya Tilak. He asked the people to give up whatever foreign caps they had, which they gladly did. Next day both the deputations and local workers collecting foreign clothes from house to house and in taking pledges about boycott of foreign cloth. In the evening over 1,000 signatures were taken a good number of clothes were collected. In the afternoon a meeting was held, when a bonfire of foreign clothes was made.

From Drug the Khilafat deputation dispersed and the Congress deputation proceeded to Balaghat and thence to Katangi, where a big meeting was held and a bonfire of foreign caps was made. The deputation then proceeded to Mandla.

HEAVY RAIN IN LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, August 6.

Fore more than twenty-four hours since last evening Lucknow has been experiencing heavy rains though no serious damages are reported. There have been instances of breaches of drains, the falling of dwellings and walls in several parts of the city. If the present downpour continues, as it is afraid it will, there is fear of floods in the Gumti similar to that which occurred few years ago.

MAJOR BLAKE AT AGRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 6.

Much anxiety was felt for the aviators when till a late hour yesterday there was no news from them. A telegram from Agra now states Major Blake had to land at Agra owing to rain and engine trouble and that he is endeavouring to obtain a machine by which he will proceed to Calcutta.

LOKAMANYA TILAK'S BUST.

MR. TALIM'S FINE WORK OF ART.

Mr. B. V. Talim has prepared a remarkably fine, full size bust, of Lokmanya Tilak for the Deccan Education Society of which he was one of the strongest pillars in his early life,—which will be unveiled in the Fergusson College at Poona, by the distinguished Bengalee poet, Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore. Mr. Talim, as a sculptor needs no introduction to the public, for his is a familiar name to all those who frequent the annual exhibitions of the Bombay Art Society in the Town Hall, and he has already exhibited a large number of plaster figures, which have won for him a permanent place among eminent Indian sculptors. The bust of the Lokmanya is a fine piece of sculpture and faithfully portrays the strength and firmness of the mouth, together with the familiar drooping moustaches of the departed Indian leader. A number of bust of Mr. Tilak have been prepared by various artists, in this and other cities, but without being unfair to them it may be said, that Mr. Talim has well succeed in his difficult task of turning out a faithful likeness of Lok. Tilak. The bust has received the impress of approval of some of Mr. Tilak's lifelong friends, and even Mr. N. C. Kelkar, than whom in this particular case there could be no better judge, thinks that Mr. Talim's is one of the most faithful likenesses he has come across. Mr. Tilak had remarkable face—remarkable for its strength of character, iron will, firmness of mouth, piercing black eyes and shrewdness, in addition to many other qualities which impressed, and endeared him to, his countrymen—and it is no easy task to bring out all these characteristics in cold white marble. And in saying that Mr. Talim has succeeded, a great compliment is paid to him.

The bust is placed on a green, rectangular, granite pillar, and the whole combination is very artistic. The price of the bust is only Rs. 2,500 and Mr. Talim who has already prepared fine busts of the great Shivaji and Dadabhai Naoroji, has scored another triumph in this particular instance.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—All Congressmen and others of various shades of opinion outside the Congress will be very much gratified to see that you have recently opened the colums of your popular journal for expression of public opinion to secure the release of our beloved leader Mahatma Gandhi from prison. I shall, therefore, be obliged to you if you give space in your paper to this matter in support of what your correspondent "Joe" from Bandra wrote the other day.

A dispassionate observer of the present situation will not remain unmoved by a sense of grief and pity to hear from day to day of the gulf of political differences among the rank and file of the Nationalists widening out of proportion since our greatest leader, the Mahatma, was removed to gaol. Signs are not wanting to show how some of our proud intellectuals are growing impatient and also doubtful of success by the present constructive programme of non-violent non-cooperation. They seem to have an implicit—and honest if they like—faith in the so-called fight in the Council Chamber. They want Swaraj by easier methods of speech-making and breath-beating! They are not accustomed to bodily hardships, for they are honourable men! They have no delusions about their success in word-fighting; for they know no other better way than this to bring the bureaucracy to their knees. The Mont-Ford Reforms are, indeed, in their opinion, left unguarded against their happy dreams of "politic! deadlocks" and other locks; but delusions vanish neither by showing precedents, nor by throwing arguments. They must bide their own time to prove their hollowness. Therefore, the intellectuals should be left alone. Let them try their strength in the present mood of the majority. There is little prospect of their turning the tables since they are deceived themselves all along.

The present controversy brings out one glaring fact that we cannot spare Mahatma Gandhi any longer; and instead of splitting so much hair about the intellectuals, manners and motives, all our energies are urgently required towards a better and more important cause of making mighty efforts for the return of the Mahatma in our midst as soon as possible. There is, perhaps, no better method of doing it than working out the constructive programme intensively and unsparingly with an unshaken and unswerving faith in the Mahatma's last word of message—"KHADDAR."

Then there are also many other ways of public demonstrations. An All India movement of holding public meetings in every village, town and city, demanding the release of Mahatma Gandhi should now be started at once. All prominent leaders of all shades of opinion should be approached by the leading Congress authorities, and requested to give out publicly their respective candid opinions about what they think about the Mahatma's release. This may have some moral effect on the Government. All the leading journals and news-papers should reserve a large space for printing in bold type the words "India is determined to have her most beloved, the bravest and saintliest son now delivered from imprisonment." If meetings are prohibited, large placards should be stuck in every village and town all over the country declaring the resolutions to be passed by various committees and institutions; Hindus, Mahommedans, Parsees, Sikhs, Christians and all others should join in demanding the Mahatma's release and "release Gandhi" should be the cry from North to South, and East to West.—Yours, etc.

B. SOMERETO.

Bassein, July 31.

CHRIST AND GANDHI.

The "Unity" of Chicago, edited by the Rev. J. H. Holmes, writes thus in its current issue:—

A few of our friends have objected to our comparison of Mahatma Gandhi of India, with Jesus of Nazareth. To those who have entered into the spirit of Gandhi's life and teaching, this comparison is so essentially just as to be inevitable. Furthermore, it has now become so common that it appears in practically all attempts to interpret the Indian leader to the people of our western world. Nevertheless, there are some to whom this comparison seems to be offensive, either because it seems to involve irreverence for the person of Christ, or, more likely, because it seems to be offensive, either because it seems to give too great exaltation to the leader of the Swaraj movement in India. It is to these persons that we desire to present the considered opinion of a perfectly good churchman, no less distinguished a figure than the Lord Bishop of Madras.

"I see in Mr. Gandhi," says the Lord Bishop, "the patient sufferer for the cause of righteousness and mercy, a truer representative of the Crucified Savior than the men who have thrown him into prison and yet call themselves by the name of Christ."

When a churchman, who knows Gandhi at first hand, speaks in such terms as this, it may perhaps be pardonable for those of us who are not churchmen, to do the same. At any rate, it is our sober conviction that Gandhi comes nearer to the Nazarene than any historical figure, ancient or modern, of whom we have ever heard. There is no exact identity, for the Mahatma is an exalted spiritual personage in his own right, and no mere duplication of anybody, even Jesus. But in all essentials of personal character and social purpose, Gandhi and Jesus are brethren, and the former can best be understood by reference to the latter. Above all, does this comparison present a sure test of Christian temper among our contemporaries. If we want to know how any particular individual would have acted towards Jesus had he been living in Palestine in Jesus' day, just see how this individual is acting towards Mahatma Gandhi at the present moment.

STRANGE ATTITUDE OF A COLLECTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Sanitary Board has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 7,357 for sanitary improvements at Gokarn in Kanara District—a place of Hindu pilgrimage. There is no permanent Municipality at Gokarn but a temporary Municipal Committee, mainly nominated, of three months' existence, is appointed at the time of the Shivaratri fair. It has, under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Koimuttur, the District Deputy Collector, levied a house-tax on residents who have protested strongly against this levy. But the authorities seem to be bent upon collecting this arbitrary tax by any means, and they have resorted to strange methods of which the following is a specimen:—

1. The Collector of Kanara has issued orders through the Mamlatdar of Kumta to the effect that the amount sanctioned by the Sanitary Board will be withdrawn if the residents do not pay the Municipal house-tax. The citizens of Gokarn have rightly protested against this order and in the course of their reply to the said order they maintain:

(i) the question of the insanitary condition of the place has been before the Sanitary Department for the last 10 years and the Sanitary Board has sanctioned the amount after due consideration and not on any understanding that a house-tax, which is an innovation, will be collected from the residents;

(ii) the people of Gokarn as tax-payers to the Government are entitled to the sanctioned amount irrespective of the existence of the Municipality, as such grants have often been made by the Board to places where no Municipalities exist; and it is the duty of every civilised Government to undertake such responsibility in the interests not only of the residents but also of the thousands of pilgrims who flock to the place annually. It is in the interests of these and other people that the work has been sanctioned and not in the interests of house-owners alone.

(iii) the objections raised against the house-tax are based upon legal grounds since no temporary Municipality can impose such permanent levy; secondly, it has been imposed against public opinion and even against the majority of the Municipal Councillors; thirdly, it is unnecessary and exorbitant.

It will be seen that the Collector cannot meet these reasonable objections of the residents on their merits and is constrained to threaten the withdrawal of the grant sanctioned by the Sanitary Board. The improvements contemplated are not only in the interests of the permanent residents but also in the interests of the health and convenience of the pilgrims coming from all parts of India, and it is unjust to tax the residents alone; and unfair that the grant should be withdrawn. The Sanitary Board has sanctioned the grant after deliberation realising the immediate necessity of improvements and not on the understanding that the house-tax will have been collected and I hope the Sanitary Board will see that the improvements are undertaken without delay. It is open to the Municipality to fight its case on its own merits.

Another instance of the Collector's highhandedness is furnished by his order on the application of the Mukteshwars (Trustees) of the Mahableshwar temple for a grant of free timber for certain improvements to the old temple. The order reads:—

"The Collector has ascertained that the majority of the Mukteshwars have taken part in the movement to resist the payment of house-tax. He therefore declines to make or recommend any grant of free timber. 25/5/22."

This order requires no comment. It should be noted that Mukteshwars applied for free timber, not for their private use nor in their private capacity but as Trustees of the Temple property, whereas the "movement to resist the house-tax" is one of a priavte nature and should be dealt with on its merits. The temple is a public Trust and it does not concern them much whether the building is maintained in good order or not, and the Collector by refusing the request for free timber has done a great harm to the cause of the Temple.—Yours, etc.,

FAIRPLAY.

Bombay, July 25.

"EGYPT" INQUIRY.

LASCARS—SCAPEGOATS!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—So far as Reuter's summary of the "Egypt's" Inquiry is concerned it is clear, that the attention of the Court was centreed on the conduct of the Lascars after the collision; and that important questions relating to the ship, the cause of the collision, the conduct of the officers, and the equipment on board have been left in the back ground! No one has told us

(1) why the s.s. "Egypt" was dead stop at the time of the collision?

(2) why in the face of the dense fog was a single officer left on the Watch?

(3) why did all other officers retire for their dinner and leave the *fourth* officer in charge?

(4) why did the Captain and the Officers remain over-confident immediately after the collsion?

(5) why did they not order the boats to be lowered immediately after the collision?

(6) why was the message of the 2nd Engineer not responded to or received at the Bridge?

(7) why were the Lascars left without life-belts?

(8) and why, pray why, a big vessel like the "Egypt" colliding with a far smaller vessel got so badly damaged, as to take a sudden list and sink in twenty minutes?

These are pertinent queries and their answers would have indicated whose conduct required searching examination whether the Officers or Lascars'? As the Inquiry went on, it was obvious, that the poor Lascars were made the scapegoats! However, the Inquiry reveals the following facts:—

(1) that the Lascars were not given the usual boat-drill!

(2) that all their officers were not conversant with the Lascars' language!

(3) that the Lascars had not had their life belts handy!

(4) that the unexpected list created confusion!

(5) that the officers remained over-confident!

(6) and that the Lascars are as good as white seamen! Let us see, what the award will be.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

INDIAN EMIGRATION.

NEW DRAFT RULES.

The "Gazette of India" publishes the draft Emigration Rules which were recently approved by the Standing Committee on Emigration. These draft Rules will be taken up into final consideration by the Governor-General-in-Council on or after the 31st October, 1922 and any objection or suggestion regarding these Rules should be sent before that date. The main features of the draft Rules are that these provide that with the approval of the Government of India, Emigration Commissioners will be appointed by the Government of every country to which emigration has been made lawful.

The duties of the Emigration Commissioner include that he will be responsible for the diffusion of correct information regarding the country represented by him and for all arrangements for securing emigrants and assisting them to emigrate to that country, and control and be responsible for the operations of all persons engaged by him or render his orders for propaganda work connected with emigration to the country by which he is appointed or for assisting labourers to emigrate to such country.

MARWAR MAHESWARI PANCHAYAT

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KUCHAMAN, Aug. 4.

The first session of the Marwar Maheswari Panchayat was held at Kuchaman on the 1st 2nd and 3rd instant in a beautiful pandal built within the palatial premises of Sah Goverdhanlaljee Kabra under the presidentship of Baboo Girdharilaljee Kela of Meerut. The work commenced with prayers sung by small boys. Sah Goverdhanlaljee, President of the Reception Committee read his address. Then the President delivered an impressive speech. He condemned *osarmosar* and other evil customs prevailing in the community. He exhorted the audience to improve the society and promote female education. Many important and useful resolutions together with a resolution of prayer to H. H. the Darbar Sahib of Jodhpur for his long life for the uplift of the community were passed. Many -communal -differences that had caused a rupture in the community were amicably settled. The management of the Reception Committee owing to the hard and enthusiastic labour of the volunteers, was admirable.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. POONA GYMKHANA.

The Bombay Gymkhana has, this season, had a very few test matches. Several cricket matches were cancelled on account of the bad weather. The annual two days' match between the Poona Gymkhana and the home team came off on Sunday and yesterday in the presence of a large number of spectators. The visitors having won the toss scored 165 runs in the first innings and 73 in the second innings. The top score, from among the visitors, was of Major Nealon in the first innings. The second innings of the visitors was not worth noticing, as they could not stand the effective bowling of the home team. Hanson of the home team knocked down 7 wickets at the cost of 28 runs in 15 overs. In the same way Simpson, from among the visitors, captured 7 wickets in 11 overs at the cost of 22 runs. The batting honours of the day doubtless go to Hosie (captain) and Greenfield. Hosie, after having made a good display in batting, scored 50, in which was included a smart overboundary stroke. Greenfield also played a fine game and scored 72 runs (not out), including an overboundary stroke. The bowling power of the visitors was considerably weakened by the home team. The match was ultimately lost by the Poona Gymkhana by seven wickets and one run. The following were the scores recorded when the stumps were drawn for the day:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

	Runs.
Major V W Brett (capt)	11
J B McCance	13
J B Brooks	1
Major E D Tillard	12
Capt A R Simpson	16
Major W S Nealon	54
J H Boyd	7
Capt C B Robertson	10
Capt C F Marriott	16
Capt W H Cummings	8
Capt F T Hawkins (not out)	3
Extras	14
Total	165

2nd Innings.

Major V W Brett (capt)	0
J B McCance	6
J B Brooks	0
Major E D Tillard	3
Capt A R Simpson	9
Major W S Nealon	11
J H Boyd	23
Capt C B Robertson	7
Capt C F Marriott	2
Capt W H Cummings	0
Capt F T Hawkins (not out)	2
Extras	7
Total	73

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st innings.

G T B Harvey	12
T Parker	11
A C Greenfield	10
A L Hosie (capt.)	16
W J Cullen	6
F A Cole	1
J L Hamilton	23
J P King (not out)	3
J R Farquharson	1
J L Ingham	2
J C Hanson	0
Extra	0
Total	85

2nd innings.

G T B Harvey (not out)	15
A C Greenfield (not out)	72
A L Hosie (capt)	50
W J Cullen	1
J P King (not out)	10
Extras	6
(For 3 wickets) Total	154

BOMBAY ANALYSIS.

Poona Gymkhana.

1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Boyd J H	15	2	36	2
Marriott	5	0	8	0
Hawkins	5	2	7	1
Simpson	11.4	1	22	7
Robertson	7	0	12	0

Bombay Gymkhana.

1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ingham	17.4	2	43	4
Hanson	8	1	20	1
Hosie	18	1	47	3*
Parker	10	4	10	1
Cullen	4	0	15	0
Harvey	3	0	16	1

*1 No Ball.

Bombay Gymkhana.

2nd Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ingham	11	2	24	1
Hanson	15	5	28	7
Parker	6	3	12	1
Hosie	2	1	1	1

Poona Gymkhana.

2nd Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Simpson	12	1	47	2
Boyd	11	0	31	0
Robertson	7	1	21	0
Marriott	4	0	13	0
Hawkins	2	0	12	0
Tillard	3	0	7	0
Brooks	4	1	17	1

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. SPENCER C. C. TEAM.

The Hindu Gymkhana played against the Shapur Spencer Challenge Cup team on their own ground yesterday and won by more than a hundred runs. The visitors could not show any resistance, M. H. Chandarana and R. A. Wagle dismissing nine wickets between them for only 65 runs the latter capturing 4 wickets for a little more than 5 runs apiece. On the other side Mr. Kalapesi had 6 wickets to his credit but he was rather costly, having conceded 70 runs.

The score at the end was:—

SPENCER C. C. TEAM.

Lilaowala 9; Mistri 14; Gandhi S. N. 0; Kalapesi 6; D. K. Kapadia 4; Elchidana 1; F. Kapadia 3; I. Elavia 11; F. Mistri 17; R. Jamshedji 0; N. Contractor 0; Extras 7; Total 72.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

S. M. Dalvi 54; M. H. Chandarana 9; V. A. Dalvi 52; L. P. Jai 1; R. A. Wagle 10; K. G. Pardeshi 11; C. H. Chandarana 16, V. D. Jog 0; C. M. Gandhi 5; S. D. Nerwekar 1; R. M. Gandhi 9; Extras 8; Total 176.

KIRKEE RACING.

EXTRA MONSOON MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 7.

ROBERTSON CUP. Distance 6 furlongs. Cup value Rs. 49 presented by Mr. J. N. De Souza. 2nd Rs. 20; 3rd Rs. 10.

Mr. Vernon's CALIFORNIA 10-7, Capt. Misa 1

Maharaja of Dhar's DHOLPORE 9-4 cd. 9-9 Mr. Ward 2

Mr. J. K. Irani's BALANCE 9-4 (cd. 9-6) Sgt. Price 3

Three ran.

Betting: 5 to 2 on California, 3 to 2 against Balance, 7 to 1 against Dholepore.

Won by 4 lengths 3/4 lengths 2nd and 3rd.

Time 1 min 30 1/5secs.

Tote paid Rs 7 for win.

JANE DEO STAKES. Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 49 2nd Rs. 20, 3rd Rs. 10.

Mr. Vernon's LUCY CARMER 12-0, Capt. Misa 1

Major S S Hodkin's THE POEM 10-0, Capt. Newill 2

Lt.-Genl Sir William Marshall's MILADI 10-5, Owner 3

Also Ran:—Douglas Priam 9-9,

Betting: 5 to 2 on Lucy Carmer, 3 to 1 agst The Poem, 9 to 2 agst. Douglas Priam fives Milad.

Won by 2½ lengths, 4 lengths 2nd and 3rd.

Time 1 min 6 3/5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 7 for win; Rs. 6 and Rs. 7 for places.

SIR DHILA KAKO STAKES. Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 49, 2nd Rs. 20, 3rd Rs. 10.

Mr. Vernon's MOUNTAIN APPLE 12-0, Capt. Misa 1

Major T. Luck's THE BINT 11-5 Capt. Newill 2

Mr. J Mann's JEANE 9-7 Sgt. Price 3

Also Ran: Bidgely 10-5, Fountain 9-12, Mary 9-7 (cd. 9-9).

Betting: 5 to 2 on Mountain Apple, 3 to 1 agst. The Bint, fives Mary, sixes Fountain, tens the others.

Won by 5 lengths, 4 lengths 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1min. 8-2/5 recs.

Tote paid Rs. 6 for win Rs. 6 and Rs. 8 for places.

POLO SCURRY. Distance 2½ furlongs.

Winner Rs. 49, 2nd Rs. 20, 3rd Rs. 10.

Col. W. S. Casson's MANIOCH 11-0, Owner 1

Capt. J. E. Hance's JOAN 11-0, Major Burnester 2

Lt.-Genl. Sir William Marshal's MY MARY 11-0, Owner 3

Also Ran:—Merry Legs 11-0, Cliqnot 11-0, Solomi 10-0.

Betting: 4 to 1 on Manioch, 3 to 1 agst. Joan and Cliqnot, fours My Mary, eights Merry Legs and Soloni.

Won by neck, half lengths 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—4 32 1/5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 7 for win: Rs. 6 and 8 for places.

DUG OUT TAMASHA CUP. Distance 4 furlongs.

Distance handicap for trainers' hacks only Rs. 49 to winner, 2nd Rs. 20, 3rd Rs. 10.

Mr. M Ryan's SADIL MALIK 12.7 (400 yds.) Mr. Firth 1

Mr. C. Jennings' DOLORIES 10-7, (75 yds.) Owner 2

L. F. Bastians FIRE FINCH 10-10 (scratch) Owner 3

Also Ran:—Isbury Rose 10.8 (10 yds.) Scottifer 12-0 (20 yds.)

Betting: 5 to 1 on Sadil Malik,) to 2 agst. Isbury Rose, threes Fire Finch, eights others two.

Won by 1½ furlongs, 5 lengths 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—No time.

Tote paid Rs. 6 for win; Rs. 6 and Rs. 9 for places.

COOCH PARVANAHI STAKES. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 49, 2nd Rs. 20, 3rd Rs. 10.

Capt. Farar's EMPTY TITLE 9-4)cd. 9-6) Capt. Newille 1

Mr. Vernon's BALIRA 12-7 Capt. Misa ... 2

A. S. Fezi's CORK GLASS 9-9 Mr. Bomford 3

Also Ran:—King's Head 11-0, Leicester Square 10-0, Explosive 9-10.

Betting: 7 to 4 on Balira, 3 to 1 agst. Leicester Square and Cork Glass, fours Empty Title, five King's Head, eight Explosive.

Won by 2½ lengths, 3/4 lengths 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1min. 17 3-5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 14 for win, Rs. 9 and 9 for places.

A MATCH. Distance 5 furlongs.

Cup value Rs. 49.

Major D. Bhale's GOLDEN EAGLE 10-1, Col. Casson 1

Lt.Genl. Sir William Marshall's AMBER CUP 10-1Owner 2

Betting: 2 to 1 on Golden Eagle 2 to 1 agst. Amber Cup.

Won by 3/4 lengths

Time 1-6 2/5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 8 for win.

JOHN HAIG CUP. Closed Race. Distance 5 furlongs

Cup value Rs. 49 presented by Messrs. Smith and Co. to winner, 2nd Rs. 20 3rd Rs. 10.

Capt. J. H. Wilkinson's THE MARQUISE 11-7 Capt. Newill 1

Capt. J. E. Hance's COLUMBINE 10-7, Major Burmester 2

Mr. J. Mann's JEANE 10-7 W. Clauson ... 3

Betting: 3 to 1 on Columbine, 5 to 2 agst. The Marquis, four Jeanne.

Three ran.

Won by neck, 3 lengths 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—1min. 11 2/5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 13 for win.

GORDON-BENNETT BALOON RACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Geneva.—Over fifty thousand spectators watched the start of the Gordon-Bennett balloon race, in which there are nineteen competitors, three each from Belgium, the United States, Switzerland, Italy, and France, and two each from Great Britain and Spain.

The wind at the commencement of the race was blowing towards Austria and Bulgaria.

MANUFACTURE OF KIRPANS.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT'S DILEMMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Aug. 5.

Great difference of opinion has existed between the public and executive officials regarding the exemption of kirpans worn by Sikhs from the operation of the Arms Act. Sardar Kharak Singh, President, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee and Shriromani Gurdwara Committee was sentenced under this Act for manufacturing kirpans at his factory and is still undergoing imprisonment. Another Sikh leader Sardar Khazansingh a retired officer of provincial service was tried but he challenged executive action as illegal and unwarranted by law and was acquitted by a Sialkot Magistrate. In an appeal against conviction heard by him, the Sessions Judge of Amballa held the view that the Arms Act did not apply to the case of Kirpans which had been specially exempted from its operation by the Government of India notification and he acquitted the accused. The whole province has been anxiously expecting Government to accept this judicial finding and release Sardar Kharaksingh and other kirpan prisoners but so far in vain. It is now stated that Government has been applying the same law to the manufacture of Kirpans as is applicable to the manufacture of swords without a license but as some doubt has arisen whether that law is applicable to the manufacture of Kirpans, they are taking steps to obtain a judicial finding on the point. It is presumed that a case will be taken to the High Court.

FLOOD IN LUCKNOW.

SEVERAL CASUALTIES REPORTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, August 7.

Though the rains have ceased for the last few hours the sky is still threatening. Several casualties are reported. The Gumti is full and some of the roads are knee deep under water. Rainfall of 4 inches 65 cents. was registered on the morning of the 6th and 3 inches 70 cents. this morning.

As a result of the falling off of a portion of a house in Golaganj consequent to heavy rains of last two days a boy was killed, two people were seriously and another slightly injured. Reports of more casualties are current.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 7.

The depression in United Provinces has disappeared after giving some further heavy falls there. The Monsoon has been active in the Gangetic plain but the break in the Peninsula persists. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, East of the United Provinces, Central India east, Konkan, Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, west on the United Provinces north of Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Orissa, the Central Provinces and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Bhamo, Dibrugarh and Shillong one and half inches; Cherrapunji ten; Dnubri, Chittagong and Bogra two; Darjeeling three, Narayanganj one; Jessore and Mymensingh one and a half; Dinajpur, three; Hazaribagh two; Purnea three, Lucknow four; Mainpuri one and half; Bareilly two; Mangalore one and a half; Gopalpur one.

Forecast::—Decrease in plains of United Provinces.

MR. J. M. MEHTA AND N. C. O.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Jamnadas Mehta challenges the report as appeared in your paper of his speech delivered the other day at the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya but may I ask him whether the report of his speech delivered at Dadar last month appearing in the Poona "Kesari" of 18th ult. is correct. I give below a translation for the information of your readers and Mr. Mehta.

"Mr. Gosavi, pleader, and Dr. Velker delivered speeches under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. Mr. Mehta in the course of his speech replied to Mr. Khadilker and said that the N. C. O. agitation had completely failed during the past 18 months and that the Government had not been paralysed a bit owing to it, and it was therefore absolutely necessary to effect a change in the programme. Days of watching Mr. Gandhi's *miracles* had gone by, and the Khadi and Charka programme would take 100 or 150 years for completion and they were not prepared said Mr. Mehta, to delay Swaraj till that period. Although they were not afraid of Jails they did not feel the necessity to go to Jail merely for the sake of going to jails. Why should the N. C. O.'s care for the treatment in jails or for Winterton's threats when they were sure of success? Admirers of Mr. Gandhi at present were afraid to speak out openly that *they had been deceived*. They could only use newspapers like the "Chronicle" to abuse the Maharashtra leaders in vulgar epithets. The present was the time for *repentance* of the past. The N. C. O. agitation had also failed in *Ahmedabad* and *Anand*. Mahatma Gandhi had become the leader because of his suffering and surely they must change this *definition* of the leader.—Yours, etc.,

B. S. R.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

J. J. HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your note on the plight of patients in the J. J. Hospital describing the retrenchment in the expenditure of that Institute cannot but strike every body with admiration for the authorities who have instituted these vital changes. But it is evident that your note is not complete. It tells your readers about the number of patients that have been reduced, but seems to have forgotten to give any information as to the reduction in the staff, notably the number and pay of the European staff, which a benign Government hursting with sympathy for the poor overtaxed people must necessarily have ordered at the same time. Because with 75 per cent. of the patients removed they must have reduced the superior staff in proportion, as they cannot accord in these days of economy to keep on paying all these I. M. S. officers. Will you therefore kindly inform your readers how far retrenchment has been carried out in this direction in common justice to a benign Government. Or is it only the supernumerary Indian staff that has been sent adrift.—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE AND FAIRPLAY.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

BOMBAY PRESSOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, August 7.

The monthly social gathering of the Bombay Press owners' Association was celebrated, yesterday in the central home of the Servants of India Society. Several prominent press proprietors like Mr. Javji of the "Nirnayasagar", Mr. Pendherkar of the "Tutorial", Mr. Deole of the "Bombay Vaibhav Press", having specially come down for the purpose. Mr. Mody of the "Gujarati Type Foundry" spoke on the printing business and Mr. S. S. Sahasrabuddha delivered a magic lantern lecture on the manufacture of ink. The guests were entertained to a dinner by the local sister association and to *Pansupari* parties by the "Aryabhushan Press" and the Press Workers Union. They also visited the "Kesari" Press.

POONA BANDHU SAMAJ.

ADDRESS TO PRINCIPAL N. M. SHAH.

The members of the Poona Gujarati Bandhu Samaj and the Gujaratis of Poona, in a public meeting, held on 30th July, in the morning, presented an address to Mr. Naginoas M. Shah, Principal, New Poona College, when the Hon. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalwad presided. Among those who were present on the occasion, were the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Sirdar Mudliar, Sir Jagmohandas, Sheth Khimji Asar Virji, Principal Wilkinson, Mr. N. C. Kelker, Muni Jinvijayji, the staff members of different Colleges and almost all the leading Gujarati merchants of Poona.

The programme for the morning was interesting. The President in opening the proceedings, said he was there mainly as a Gujarati and an educationist. He paid a glowing tribute to the academic career of Principal Shah both here and in England and pointed out that Mr. Shah's joining the Shikshana Prasarak, Mandali, meant a noble act of self-sacrifice and a high sense of patriotism. He wished Mr. Shah a very successful career as the Principal of the New Poona College and concluded his remarks with a hope that Mr. Shah would be a great asset to the country, even after his retirement from the College, in the field of education.

The address was then read out both in English and Gujarati which said among many other things:—

ADDRESS.

"As a student of Mathematics you earned the highest distinction in the Bombay University B.A., and at Cambridge you achieved the rare honour of being declared a Star Wrangler. May you continue as Principal of your College, in full vigour of mind and body, to give the benefit of your high talents and brilliant achievements to a whole generation of young students, and to inspire them with high ideals in the acquisition of knowledge and worth of character. We also hope and trust that you may continue to win fresh laurels in the subject dearest to your heart, and that your researches in the science of mathematics may prove worthy of the great promise of your university career, advancing the bounds of human knowledge and reviving the ancient lustre of our Motherland.

"We are convinced from what we have known of your character and ideals during years of our intimate and friendly intercourse with you in this city, that you are also peculiarly qualified to take a conspicuous part in solving the many educational problems that confront us in the present generation. We have no doubt that your future career as an educationist, a member of the University, and a research scholar will be crowned with success, and that you will be a leading and inspiring exemplar to educationists and advanced scholars all over India.

"Much as we admire your remarkable achievements in the intellectual field, we are still more touched by your personal qualities: your simple and frank disposition, your unassuming ways, and the warmth of your affection for all coming in contact with you, irrespective of age or rank, caste or creed or nationality."

The address was then presented in a beautiful and artistically ideal Silver casket. The casket was supported, on two ends by the coat of arms, of the universities of Bombay and cambridge. In the centre of its base were put up the flags of Gujarat.

CHIEF INFLUENCES.

Principal Shah who seemed to have been deeply touched by the function, then made a fitting reply. He referred to four chief influences that moulded his career viz his teacher in English of the Baroda High School, Mr. Wadia who always encouraged him with the words "Go-ahead, my boy!" secondly the spirit of self-sacrifice that he saw at the Fergusson College, thirdly the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali, which came forward to help him at a very critical time of his life and trusted him who was till then a complete stranger to them. He said he was highly indebted to the Mandali and declared that he would serve the Mandali to the best of his abilities. Lastly he referred to his Professor of Mathematics Mr. Hardi now at Oxford who instilled in him a real love for his subject.

A vote of thanks to the chair and Pan Supari and flowers followed by a sweet song and cheers for Principal Shah and the president terminated the proceedings.

CASE FOR SYMPATHY AND SUPPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 7.

Commenting on the Premier's speech in the House of Commons the "Civil and Military Gazette" says if in accordance with the political genius of the race, the British have decided on giving a measure of Self-government to India and are instituting an experiment greater in its possible results than anything ever attempted in the annals of empires, administrators responsible for putting that experiment into practice, require utmost sympathy and support from their fellow countrymen even if they do not earn the gratitude of the people to be emancipated.

The paper adds one may have too much of a bureaucracy and one may desire to limit its powers but to wish for extinction of so essential a service as I. C. S. is to ask for anarchy.

SINGULAR DISSERVICE TO ENGLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 7.

Commenting on the Premier's speech in the House of Commons on the Civil Service the "Tribune" says that there is not the smallest doubt that the Premier has done singular disservice to England and to the Empire as well as to his own reputation for statemanship by his speech in the Commons. Of course we apprehend nothing more serious in India in consequence of Mr. Lloyd George's speech than a deeping of already prevailing discontent and a consequent strengthening of determination to terminate quickly the transitional stage and get on to the final stage of complete responsible government.

DEATH OF A WELLKNOWN PANDIT.

THE LATE PT. BALACHARYA GAJENDRAGADKAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

We are sorry to record the death of Pandit Balacharya Gajendragadkar of Satara, who passed away under somewhat tragic circumstances on the 31st of July 1922. The Pandit was proceeding to Sholapur to pass a few days with his son Vidyavachaspati Setumadhavacharya, when on the Wathar Railway Station at about 1-30 p.m. his heart suddenly failed and he passed away. From Wathar his corpse was brought to Satara in a motor car and was cremated at the holy place of Mahuli, the cremation being attended by distinguished citizens such as Shrimant Ganpatrao Diwan, Y. R. Patwardhan and Tatyasaheb Joshi.

The family of the Gajendagadkars of Satara has been renowned for its traditional Sanskrit learning for generations together. In an unbroken succession it has produced one distinguished Pandit after another. Originally patronised by the court of the Peshwa at Poona, the family settled down at Satara in the year 1818, when the Peshwa territory was annexed. It was the grandfather of Balacharya who in 1871 represented the orthodox Hindu view in the famous discussion regarding the marriage of Hindu widows, known as Punar Vivaha Vada, that took place in Poona. Later on both his father Anantacharya and Balacharya represented the same side in Madras.

Pandit Balacharya was an all round scholar. His special subject were Grammar, Vedanta and Literature. He was one of the very few men who were versed in Purva Mimansa. His fame was spread not only in the Maharastra and the Karnatak, where every Shastri worth the name knew him, but also among the Pandits of Benares, Calcutta and Madras. He long used to be an examiner to the University of the Puniab and at Sanskrit Examinations held in various places such as Baroda, Indore, Poona, Tirupati and others. Latterly the Bombay Government had bestowed on him one of their Sanskrit pensions.

Pandit Balacharya leaves behind him a large family and a very large circle of pupils, friends and admirers. We offer them our condolence. Schools at Satara including the Tilak National School were closed in his honour.

RETRENCHMENT IN C. P.

QUESTION OF RECRUITMENT FOR SERVICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, August 7.

Giving evidence before the Slocock Retrenchment Committee, Nagpur, Mr. Gordon, I.C.S., Revenue Secretary when asked if he had any thing to say about the percentage of future recruitment of Indians to the I.C.S. which was now fixed at 50 per cent. he said he could say nothing about its policy but agreed that if the policy was settled he would speed up the process of having 50 per cent. Indians on the I.C.S. posts. He would not mind if the goal be reached even during next five years. If things went on as now the witness agreed it will be about 25 to 30 years, namely the period of one official generation, before the result was achieved. Both on political and financial grounds he would expedite the progress along these lines. Witness could not say whether proportion to be reached should exceed 50 per cent. Asked if the Executive Councillors and the Ministers had joint meetings or met separately with the Governor, witness said so far as he knew all the cabinet meetings were joint. There were probably about a dozen meetings during last year.

Mr. Parker, Chief Engineer, P.W.D., said that the problem of the future recruitment of Europeans was at once solved as regards his department by the policy of the Government to transfer public works to the local bodies. Local bodies would not be willing to pay salaries which of necessity must be paid to highly technical officers from abroad. In the course of time as the local bodies assumed more and more control of public works the existing regular Government Public Works Department must practically die out and that being so recruitment to Indian service of engineers both European and Indian should be suspended. Witness said that financing of bridges by loans was considered possible but to his knowledge financing of roads and communications by loans had not been considered.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pollard Lowsley, Chief Engineer, Irrigation, said that he agreed entirely that the recruitment for the P. W. D. in England should be suspended. Whether it was immediately practicable or not provision for the recruitment in England should be reduced to 50 per cent. to what it was at present in the P. W. D. He did not think that efficiency would not suffer by the suspension or reduction of recruitment for the department in England but in the present circumstances he thought reduction was essential and suspension most desirable. Witness said that he was in entire agreement with the general principle that productive works should be financed from loans and productive or unproductive works from the current revenue.

ALLEGED DEFALCATION.

IN BANDRA MAGISTRATES OFFICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, August 7.

One Chitre, who had served in the office of the Bandra Resident Magistrate for many years, suddenly disappeared some time ago, no one knowing whither he had gone and what had become of him. At first it was scarcely suspected that there could be anything wrong with the office accounts; but an inspection of the books revealed, it is reported, defalcation to the extent of about Rs. 2,000 of Government money. Further investigations are proceeding. After leaving Bandra, Chitre, it is surmised, travelled a great deal visiting important places in India. He was arrested yesterday evening at Dadar.

COCOANUT FAIR.

Yesterday being the Cocoanut Day, the Hindoos thronged at the Kennedy Sea Face to perform their punja. There was also a grand fair held at the Esplanade Maidan lasting till late at night. The vehicular traffic was closed on Waudby Road in the evening to avoid accidents.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Indore Malwa United Mills, Ld. Ord. General Meeting, 137, Esplanade Road, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 9.

The Union Bank of India, Ld., Extraordinary General Meeting, Apollo Street, 4 p.m.

Ord. Genl. Meetings of the Hindustan Spg. and Wvg. Mills Co. Ld., 4 p.m., The Indian Mfg. Co. Ld., 4-30 p.m., and The Western India Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ld., 5 p.m., at No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort.

THURSDAY, August 10.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

The Ford Automobiles (India) Ld., Ord. and Extraord. Genl. Meetings, York Bldg., Hornby Rd., 4 p.m.

The Pioneer Indian Paint and Oil Works Ld., Ord. Genl. Meeting, 11, Love Lane, Byculla, 4-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Cinema Majestic, Girgaum: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinema: 6-30,, and Chefalo and Palermo at 9-30 p.m.

Empire: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Empress: 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

West-End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.; Matinees Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3-30 p.m.

Star Cinema: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail — —	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 30	12 30
Madras Mail — —	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail .. —	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 45	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Express.. ..	21 40	8 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail..	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail — —	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express ..	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger — ..	21 30	7 5

THREATENED OCCUPATION OF CONSTAPINOPLE.

A PROTEST MEETING'

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday (the 13th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to protest against the threatened Occupation of Constantinople by the Greeks and against the Premier's whittling down of Britain's Solemn Pledge of 1918 to the Muslims of India.

FORTH COMING MEETINGS.

JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS OF SHRI KRISHNA AND MIRA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Wednesday the 16th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate the Jayanti of Shri Krishna and his royal devotee Mira, when Messrs. M. D. Ved, Manji Govindji Seth, S. S. Mehta and Prof. Lalit will speak, and chant some Bhajans, and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside.

INDIAN MAILS.

The mail steamer "Kaisar I. Hind" which left Bombay on the 22nd ultimo arrived at Marseilles on Saturday, the 5th instant.

MEMON GENERAL HOSPITAL.

3,174 patients (385 males, 1,140 females, 649 children) were treated in the Aisha bai Charitable Dispensary attached to the above hospital during the month of July 1922.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BAND STAND.

The Military Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Railway Regt. A. F., will play at the Esplanade Band Stand to-day (Tuesday) commencing at 6 p.m. weather permitting.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Private Telegrams for Constantinople, Smyrana and Acia Minor many be accepted in the following codes (1) ABC, (2) Bentley's complete phrase, (3) Scotts and (4) Western Union.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION.

The presidential address of the above Union will be delivered by Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar, in the College Hall, near Sir J. J. School of Arts, Hornby Road, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. All students, past and present, are cordially invite to attend.

MRS. SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary Conducted by Dr. Godam Hoossein V. Patel, the total attendance for the month of July was 5,111 out of which 821 were made, 1,849 were females and 245 were children.

SETH KHEMRAJ SHRIKRISHNADAS SCHOLARSHIPS.

Three Scholarships of the value of Rs. 360 per annum in the name of the late Seth Khemraj Shrikrishnadas, the Proprietor of the Shri Vankateshwar Press, have been awarded to Messrs. Ramdayal Sharma and S. G. Iyangar of the St. Xavier's College and G. A. Mulye of the Wilson College for the current year. All the three students passed their Matriculation Examination from the Marwadi Vidyalaya.

SOUTH INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

In pursuance of the resolution passed at the public meeting of South Indians in Bombay, held on the 23rd ultimo, to start a South Indian Co-operative Association, the provisional committee appointed by the public meeting have made arrangements to take a census of the South Indian population in Bombay, with a view to ascertain the housing and other requirements of the community. Printed Census forms will be supplied to members as far as possible, at their residence. Those who may not have received the form are requested to take it from the Hony. Secretaries care of South Indian Club (opp. Marine Lines B. B. and C. I. Railway) or, if intimated, will be sent by post. The committee request every South Indian in Bombay to help them to expedite their work and to return the form duly filled up as early as possible.

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Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
By the same author
SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN FINANCE.
Price Rs. 10.
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10 a.m. Daily.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, August 8, 1922.

BRITISH "PRUSSIANISM".

Reuter obliged us by quickly cabling to this country "the full report of the balance of Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons on the Indian Civil Service." On Saturday we commented on the earlier portions of that speech whose tone and substance constituted an unmitigated insult to India. There is little to add to what we said then. The "balance" of the Premier's speech only makes more glaring the duplicity of present-day British "statesmanship", as typified in Lloyd George and Company and the Prussian spirit which characterises British neo-imperialism. As such the speech is welcome because it serves to make the issue of the struggle that India, as a nation, is now waging with the forces of soul-killing militarism and exploiting imperialism as clear as noon-day. Mr. Lloyd George said that the non-cooperation movement is at present in a state of collapse. Granting it is so, Mr. Lloyd George is serving as the most effective propagandist for reviving the drooping spirits of the Non-Cooperators. For his speech is both a challenge and an insult to every self-respecting Indian who will unhesitatingly accept the challenge. We shall not speak of the ingratitude and hypocrisy which characterise that speech. When the British Empire was in direst need during the war, all the devices of flattery were exhausted to appeal to India for help. India disdained that flattery. She felt that the Empire was waging a war of righteousness and she ungrudgingly poured forth her men and money for the triumphant vindication of the cause. Now that the war has been won, she has found herself disillusioned. Not only has she been most ungratefully cheated of her due, but insult has been added to her injury by British "statesmen" seeking not only to unsay all their war-time declarations about "rights of nations", "self-determination", "making the world safe for democracy" and the like, but to defame India and her people in the eyes of the world by gross misrepresentation of their history and by belittling their capacity to govern themselves.

The meanest and most mischievous part of the Premier's speech is where he, imitating the manner of reactionaries, both English and Anglo-Indian, deliberately misrepresents the demand of India by representing it as a demand for the dissolution of her connection with Britain. Thus in the most rhetorical part of his speech he speculates on what would happen if Britain withdrew her might and strength from India. Now India has not demanded and does not demand separation. If she has, as a self-respecting nation, contemplated it, she has contemplated it as a lamentable contingency that Britain herself might force on her by her selfishness and short-sightedness in outraging those principles of liberty and equality on which the British Empire is supposed to rest. India merely wants to be mistress in her own house in the same way as Canada or Australia is mistress in her own house—and thus become truly, what she has not been hitherto, an equal and trusty partner in what will then alone become the British Commonwealth of Nations. She will welcome Englishmen, as traders and as public servants on a footing of equality with her own people, but she is determined never more to accept them as masters. What is there in this demand that a self-respecting and right-minded Englishman will not endorse? The truth is, men like Mr. Lloyd George do not know what freedom is. They are not free who do not wish freedom for others. He spoke eloquently of the spectacle of 2,500 Britishers governing "that gigantic Empire with its hundreds of millions of the population (there are only *three* hundred million in India)—governing quietly and without fuss, doing it effectively and doing it for generations"—"their every word a command, every sentence a decree, accepted by these people, accepted willingly, with trust in their judgment and confidence in their justice and their fairness (how very true all this!)—which ought to be the pride of our race." Was there any country, he asked, that could produce such a triumph of Government? In his sane mood, Mr. Lloyd George will recognise that no one has framed a more telling indictment of British rule in India than he did in this passage. That, after 150 years of British rule in India, the "hundreds of millions" of India should still remain so abject and so unfit to govern themselves as to regard every word of the handful of 2,500 Britishers as a "command" and their every sentence as a "decree" is the measure of the utter failure of that rule. Does Mr. Lloyd George think that any people, much less the Indian people, the common inheritors of two glorious civilisations, will regard this picture as anything but humiliating to them or that they will meekly submit to the added insult of remaining, from generation to generation, under this humiliating system, as he wants them to remain? For he did not mince matters when he declared—

> "But, whatever you do in the way of strengthening it, there is one institution we will not interfere with, there is one institution we will not cripple, there is one institution we will not deprive of its functions or of its privileges and that is that institution which built up the British Raj—the British Civil Service in India. We have undertaken responsibility for India; we have undertaken to guide India; we have undertaken to establish and maintain law and good government throughout its vast dominions; we have undertaken to defend its frontiers and to protect its peoples against internal foes and external foes. The British Empire means at all costs to continue to discharge that sacred trust and to fulfil that high destiny."

It was, of course, not convenient for Mr. Lloyd George's pleasant picture of 1,200 British Civilians—for whom he wanted India to find jobs "not, of course, for their sake",—governing "hundreds of millions" of Indians, to mention the hundreds of British military officers and thousands of British soldiers who dominate the military octopus wich is eating through the vitals of India. Mr. Lloyd George omitted to mention them, because he did not want to confess to the world the *truth* that Britain now holds India by the sword and not, as India wishes to be held, by the silken tie of freedom and trust and the consent of the people which keeps Canada or Australia willing partners in the Empire. The truth, indeed, is that Prussianism, having been defeated in Germany, has taken its abode in England and in the countries of the victorious Allies. Only a "Prussian" could regard the picture which Mr. Lloyd George drew of "the triumph of Government in India" with satisfaction. Only a "Prussian" could have the effrontery to tell the Indian people that "I am one of those who believe in getting the cooperation of India in the Government of the country (India)." Only a Prussian could say: "I can see no period when they can dispense with the guidance and assistance of a small nucleus of British Civil Servants, of British Officials in India." And, finally only a "Prussian" could say this:

> "I hope when it is thoroughly realised that there is no idea of winding up the British Civil Service and that we consider it not merely as an integral part of the system, but as essential to the very life of the system, and that in that spirit we will consider everything that affects conditions in the service, I hope it will be an encouragement to young men once more to turn their attention to this very great career which not merely redounds to their own glory, but undoubtedly to the glory of their fatherland and makes its name great throughout the nations because that is the record of the Indian Civil Service."

It was thus that the hated "Hun" spoke of the glory of his Fatherland when having conquered the world he would continue dominating. Thou hast conquered, O Prussian! But humanity will not be cheated this time. India and Asia are awake. India is leading the revolt against the new Prussianism not with the weapon it knows well how to to handle, but with the weapon which her great leader, the Mahatma, has given her—a weapon not tried in history. It is a weapon more efficacious than steel and its triumph will mean woe neither to the vanquished nor to the victor, but blessing to both.

SETTLING THE NEAR EAST.

The situation in the Near East, to judge from the belated cables, has taken a critical turn through the encouragement afforded to the Greeks by the Allied High Command—more especially the British. The Greeks, it is evident, are growing more and more impudent, and the Greek reply to the Powers that "they had decided to occupy Constantinople in spite of the Powers, in order to obtain a prompt conclusion of peace and that if the Powers hinder the exercise of Greece's rights as a belligerent they only make the situation more complicated", would indicate that it is not the characteristic bluff of the Greeks but that they feel that in any event the Powers will not resist their doing just as they please both in Thrace and Asia Minor. We may expect to hear at any moment that the Greeks have marched on Constantinople, in spite of the Allied High Command and the half-hearted and ineffectual protests of their Governments. Mr. Lloyd George's wanton declaration against the Turks seems to show which way the wind is blowing in the Near East. It does not answer the purpose to call the Greek move "madness." If madness it must be there is much method in that madness; and how far Mr. Lloyd George's anti-Turk policy is responsible for bringing it about is not a difficult matter to guess. A Calcutta Anglo-Indian contemporary regards the whole business as "the most impudent adventure that has been heard of in modern times." But that is to beg the question. The fact is there, that the Greeks have taken to open defiance of the Powers, and this comes of another fact, that the British Government who started Greece upon her impudent adventure and have been backing Greece directly and indirectly, have in spite of their professed desire for peace in the Near East, allowed the Greeks to make military preparations for a long time and induced in them the belief, amounting to conviction, that they may close their destructive tentacles round Turkey, without being challenged by those who have constituted themselves the "Protectors" of the Sultan, virtually imprisoned at Yildiz Kiosk.

We want it to be realized that this Greek adventure—whether mad or not—cannot be a chance undertaking, and that the Lloyd George Cabinet must have all along been aware of the Greek intentions, though the outside world has been permitted to know only lately the full extent of them. The massing of Greek forces on the Thracian frontier, without as much as a word of protest, the proclamation of the autonomy of Smyrna under Greek tutelage and the virtual autonomy of Ionia constitute a strong *casus belli*, which the Powers, if they were earnest in their declarations, would receive as such. Our contemporary, while taking the same view as ourselves of these hostile and aggressive developments, offers a counsel of perfection, which, if we did not know something of the attitude of Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues, we might possibly have taken seriously. Our contemporary observes:

> "One important factor has still been forgotten, no, two. In the first place, though the Greeks are a sea-faring people, they do not seem to have the slightest conception of sea-power. If it comes to actual fighting, the Allies need hardly worry to reinforce the Tchatalja lines. They have their warships and the whole coast line, including the Piraeus, and the sea-borne commerce of Greece lies at their mercy. Further, if the use of troops becomes necessary and if France is too busy watching Germany, and England has not too many soldiers, there is a big Army in India, Indian Moslems are keenly interested in the future of Turkey. The Hindus have often enough declared their sympathy with them. Indeed the followers of both religions have been suspicious of the Allies themselves. Now that Constantinople itself is threatened they would be false to a thousand professions they have uttered if they objected to an Indian Army being despatched to the Bosphorus."

This reminds us of the counsel that was given to a king by a favourite servant of his who had been made the Chief Minister. The story runs that once upon a time there was a king who took much liking to one of his servants, who was only a cowherd, and in course of time the king dismissed his loyal and tried ministers and installed his favourite as his minister. The administration of the kingdom went from bad to worse, and everywhere there was discontent among the subjects. The king's enemies having come to know of this, invaded the kingdom, and when the king found the situation hopeless, he called his favourite and minister and consulted him what to do. The favourite, unruffled, told the king not to worry, and if the worst came to the worst, he had still in his native village the old herd or two of cattle which he had been tending, and that he and the king could betake themselves to the minister's former occupation. The advice tendered by our contemporary seems to us to be conceived in a similar vein. "Why should the Allies worry about holding the Tchatalja lines; haven't they got their warships, and isn't there the big army in India? What fear then need the Turks or the Indian Moslems have?" But Indians know only too well from past experience what all this comes to and therefore they have no delusions. The crafty Greek is not afflicted with stupidity. The Greeks who could massacre with impunity a mob of unarmed and helpless Turks under the very eyes of the officers of the Allied Fleet, knew then and know now that there is not only the British Fleet but also the big Indian army but that both will remain indifferent spectators of their ghastly misdeeds against Turkey, thanks, probably, to the understanding they have had with British "statesmen." If the Greeks had felt otherwise, Near Eastern affairs would have been settled long ago, in the only way that everyone of us wishes to see them settled in the interests of peace in Asia. Mr. Lloyd George's latest pronouncement on the Turkish question removes the last lingering hope that Britain would at least in this belated hour vindicate her pledges to the Muslim subjects of India.

Notes of the Day

Problem of Returned Emigrants.

"There have been few more perplexing problems in Indian public life in recent years," remarks Mr. C. F. Andrews who is ever watchful of the interests of the Indians overseas, in a recent article, "which have puzzled the hearts and brains of the social service workers, than that of the treatment of the Indians from the different Colonies on their return." He goes on to describe how the condition of the Indian working-class population in Natal, "sinking below the level of the Kaffer in the scale of the labourer's wages," forced upon him the necessity of suggesting to them to have recourse to "voluntary repatriation." Such was, also, the case of the labourers in Fiji whose life in that island had become intolerable and whose longing to return to India was painfully acute. And when they returned to India in their thousands after the war was over and when ships were available, a still more piteous cry was raised. This time the cry was: "Give us ships to take us back to Fiji." Analysing the possible reasons Mr. Andrews relates the painful story of the treatment of the returned emigrants by the villagers. He proceeds: "When in the end they reached their own native villages, they were not taken back into caste. The village 'biraderi' would not welcome them. There was no one who would give in marriage a son or daughter to them for their own children. They were not allowed (such was their piteous story) even to touch the village well for fear of pollution or to smoke in the evening the common *huqqa*. Every act of their own companions of days gone by, every look, every glance now unmistakably said to them,—"Go away from us. We don't want you. Go back to Fiji."

Duty of Social Workers.

Such treatment by Indians of their own brethren speaks of nothing short of heartlessness on the part of those responsible. The poor emigrants had suffered too long. They returned to their homes expecting to be welcomed. It is disgraceful that they should have been repulsed and roughly handled by the villagers. Mr. Andrews draws the attention of the country to the Indian Labour crisis that is fast developing in Fiji. The sugar industry in the island is either to be closed down or else the Indians who are there, and who for the most part obtain their living by sugar cultivation, must accept such a reduction in their wages as will bring down their wages below the actual cost of living. No patriotic Indian, in that case, could advise the Indian labourers to stay on in Fiji only to starve. And the physical and moral deterioration to which they would sink is too painful even to imagine. Quite pertinently the true-hearted friend of the poor inquires: "Are these poor Indian emigrants simply to be knocked about from pillar to post? Are they to be welcome residents nowhere—neither in Fiji nor in India? There is a proverb in North India,—"Dhobi ka Kutta, na ghar ka na ghat ka"—'The washerman's dog is not welcomed either in the house or at the bathing ghat.' Is this proverb to be levelled against the returned Indian emigrants?" The problem of the Fiji emigrants is chiefly for the United Provinces to solve. And the social workers should be active to develop organisations and educate the people of the villages to the supreme duty of caring for their fellow-countrymen. Rather than that the returned emigrants should drift to the slums of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, the social workers should make the atmosphere in villages favourable to them overcoming the religious prejudices of the village people. There are no more hospitable people in India than these simple villagers. All that is necessary is to convince them that the returned emigrants are a part and parcel of their village life.

Education in Maharashtra.

The recommendations made by the Educational Committee of the Maratha Advisory Board, Poona, in their report on the subject of free and compulsory primary education, will be found valuable in solving many educational problems of the Presidency. The report makes out a strong case for compulsory education both for boys and girls, and the members of the Committee urge that the question of expenditure should not deter the Government from attending to this important matter without further delay. The age of compulsory school attendance, in the opinion of the Committee, for boys should be from 6 to 10 and for girls from 6 to 9. To accommodate the enormous increase of scholars five kinds of arrangements, including the use of *chavadis*, temples, *dharmasalas* and temporary huts, are suggested. We are glad to note that the Committee sees no objection to boys of the depressed classes being made to sit with Maratha boys in the primary schools. The suggestions to meet an extra expenditure of over two crores of rupees include retrenchment in the Government expenditure and reduction in pay of the higher officers, abolition of a special Directorate of Education, import duties on foreign luxuries and a general educational tax on the forward classes. The Minister of Education, who, in the days before he was a Minister, showed great enthusiasm for compulsory education both of boys and girls in Poona and led a strenuous campaign against the Nationalists of that city under the guidance of Lok. Tilak, who advocated compulsion first in case of boys only in view of the paucity of funds, seems to have moved little in the direction of realising the dreams of his unofficial days. Has he abandoned the scheme of compulsory education as unworkable, or is he powerless in his new capacity? In either case the public will pity him. But, perhaps, Mr. Paranjpye thinks that he has done all that he could by appointing a Committee to investigate the question.

Parody of Justice.

It is customary among Hindus in some parts of India to worship Ganapati, the elephant-headed God, before beginning religious functions or undertaking important business. The ex-Lord Chief Justice of England, before he ascended the Viceregal *gadi*, uttered the *mantra* of Law and Justice with such volubility that his regime has become distinguished for finesse in the interpretation of law by the judiciary in India, specially the subordinate branch thereof. Magisterial ingenuity in interpreting the sections of the Indian Penal Code, particularly those dealing with offences against the State and contempts of "lawful authority," has never been at such a pitch of sharpness as now. In fact, since the Non-Cooperation movement began, the magistracy have found a congenial atmosphere wherein to display their legal acumen in elongating the sedition sections of the I. P. C. Among the many sedition trials that have recently taken place, two have been conspicuous in laying bare the unsuspected mysteries of Section 124-A and showing how, even under the worst possible conditions, its elasticity may be trusted to accomplish its appointed task. Lala Amarnath at Lahore and Mr. E. H. Lincoln at Delhi have, indeed, gained laurels by their respective feats in sentencing Babu Gurdit Singh and Maulana Kutbuddin Siddique. Lala Amarnath, with a mind noted for its detachment from any idea of the nationality to which he belongs, has laid down in the course of his judgment that the "truth of an imputation is no defence in sedition cases"! Thus he has convicted Baba Gurdit Singh for daring to call a spade a spade. The learned Magistrate did not rest content with this monumental magisterial declaration. He laid down some *obiter dicta* also. He said that the most appropriate word that can be used for an Indian audience is "the expressive term 'Mob' and that the Khilafat Office—is it only at Lahore or all over India?—is a nest of conspirators!"

Defence of British Foreign Policy.

Next Mr. Lincoln, in convicting Maulana Kutbuddin, has explicity declared that allegations against British Foreign policy, which according to him are false, clearly excite disaffection against the Government in India! Alluding to the accused's plea that what he said was directed against the British Government outside India and not Government in India, Mr. Lincoln says that it is "a distinction without difference". When Indian law is perverted to this shameless extent by Magistrates who are swayed by personal bias and political predilections, should anyone doubt the contention of the Non-Cooperators that defence before British Courts is of no avail and that no political "criminal" should help the courts in going through the mockery of a judicial trial? One Magistrate convicts the accused because he indulged in a criticism of British Foreign policy and the other because the accused was a man of influence and uttered some unpalatable truths against the Government. The farce of law and justice was never enacted to greater perfection than under the regime of the ex-Lord Chief Justice of England.

TURKISH CLAIMS.

QUESTION OF MINORITIES.

N. AND M. EAST ASSN. MEMORIAL TO PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The Near and Middle East Association, the National Executive Committee of which addressed a letter to the Secretary General of the Council of the League of Nations on the 24th July in which the committee suggested amongst other things, the whole question of the minorities should be considered by the League including Turkey, has now sent a memorial to the Prime Minister. The memorial is signed by Lord Lamington, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Gleichen, Mr. Aubrey Herbert M.P., Commander Kenworthy M.P. Mr. Ben Spoor M.P., Sir Hugh Barnes, Sir Martin Conway, Lieut-General Sir Hubert Gough, Sir John Hewitt, Sir Charles McLeod, Sir Theodore Morison, Sir Denison Ross, Mr. Ameer Ali, Mr. Norman Angell, Mr. H. G. Wells and others.

TURKISH TERRITORY.

It suggests that Asia Minor, including Smyrna, should be acknowledged the Turkish territory under the full sovereignty of the Sultan of Turkey. The minorities might be protected by local gendarmerie with the collaboration of the foreign officers, preferably neutral. The whole question of the racial minorities should be handed over to the League of Nations including Turkey.

The signatories consider that Turkey is entitled to Eastern Thrace, including Adrianople, and suggest that West Thrace might be constituted as a separate autonomous province under the protection of the League of Nations; and that the promise of the access to Aegean accorded Bulgaria by the Peace of Neuilly should be fulfilled thus.

The Frontiers of Greece and Turkey should not be co-terminous. The proposed Allied control of Dardanelles does not appear to contain elements of a permanent peaceful settlement, they consider. The terms of the proposed control render it impossible to provide an effective defence of Constantinople against a sea attack by Greece or any other maritime power. If Dardanelles cease to be an Ottoman territory, they should be placed under the administration of the League of Nations, including Turkey, with guarantees against an attack on Constantinople.

IRREGULARS' PLAN FRUSTRATED.

160 REBELS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 7.

Dublin has apparently escaped from further trying experiences by the frustration of a carefully planned rebel coup to isolate the capital. The Government communique shews that the idea was to destroy the bridges, roads and railways. Numbers of irregulars bent on doing this did their best to avert a suspicion by travelling from Cork to Dublin via Liverpool. The thoroughness of the Free State military intelligence organisation led to the timely discovery of the plot. A hundred and sixty rebels were arrested near various bridges before the least amount of damage had been done. Captured with them were quantities of munitions, including several stolen motor cars. No casualties were suffered by the Free State men.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

IN GRAVE STATE OF HEALTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 7.

This morning's bulletin on Lord Northcliffe's condition reports a rapid increase of weakness, and he is in a very grave state.

MOST POWERFUL WIRELESS STATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 7.

Paris.—A new wireless station at Saint Assise, which will be most powerful in the World for broadcasting messages—which will be heard all over the World, was formally opened to-day. One transmitter which has been completed will be used for communicating with the United States; and three more will be ready shortly.

LATEST ABOUT LENIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Reval.—A message from Moscow states that most of the foreign relief work in Russia will cease on September 1st.

Opening the Communist Convention, M. Kameneff said that Lenin was temporarily resting, but his health was good.

DEATH OF LORD SCOTT DICKSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The death is announced of Lord Scott Dickson.

Lord Scott-Dickson (Rt. Hon. C. Scott-Dickson, K. C.) was born in 1850. He become Solicitor-General in 1896 which post he occupied till 1903. In 1906 he was made Lord Advocate. He represented a division of Glasgow for 12 years until his appointment, in June, 1915, as Lord Justice Clerk. He was an able and popular lawyer.

ALLIED CONCENTRATION.

CONTINUES ON CHATALJA FRONTIER.

ANGORA'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Constantinople.—The concentration of Allied troops in the region of the Chatalja frontier, continues and the naval forces left this morning to watch the coast and reinforce the defences.

The population of the Chatalja region, which was much alarmed by tendencious news and was preparing to take refuge in Constantinople, has been reassured by the arrival of Allied contingents, and calm has been restored.

The Angora Government has protested to the Allies against the Greek proclamation of the autonomy of the Ionian Islands.

WITHDRAWAL OF GREEK FORCES.

"IN COMPLIANCE WITH ALLIES' DESIRE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 7.

Constantinople.—The Greek commander in Thrace has notified the Allied commander that withdrawal of the Greek forces two miles from the Turkish frontier, in compliance with the Allies' desire for determination of a neutral zone, has been begun.

NEUTRAL ZONE ESTABLISHED.

PROTOCOL SIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 7.

Athens.—It is announced that the military delegates of Greece, Britain, France and Italy have signed a protocol establishing a neutral zone three and three-quarter miles wide between the Greek army and the Allied forces on the Chatalja frontier.

REVOLUTIONARY TROOPS IN BOKHARA.

SOVIET GOVT'S. PROPOSAL FOR ARMISTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Paris.—A message received here from Bokhara reports that the Revolutionary troops have been apprised of the proposal for armistice made by the Soviet Government the delegation of which has gone to the Revolutionary camp.

SIR E. NORTHEY.

INSTRUCTED TO RETURN HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, August 7.

Nairobi.—Governor Northey has been instructed to go home at the earliest opportunity. There is much speculation as to the cause. It is believed that one reason is the Indian question, and the amalgamation of Kenya and Uganda. It is also hinted that there is a talk of appointing another Governor.

DISORDERS IN ITALY.

SEVERE DEFEAT OF SOCIALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, August 7.

How grave the disorders in Italy have been is revealed in detailed stories, which show that hundreds of Labour Exchanges and Communists Clubs have been destroyed by the Fascisti, some fifty persons killed, hundreds wounded, and thousands have been arrested.

Practically all Socialist Municipal Administrations have resigned. Many workers' organisations deserted the Socialist confederation and joined the Fascisti. Reports agree in representing the struggle as a severe defeat of the Socialists, and it is stated that the Fascisti have never before been so strong.

A Reuter cable from Rome shews that the situation is still serious. The cable says that five provinces have been placed under the control of military authorities until complete order is restored.

D'Annunzio has issued an appeal for peace.

SITUATION IN ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Rome.—The country now appears to be calming down, but it is confirmed that during the excitement the Fascisti sacked the headquarters of the Labour Union at Parma, and wrecked the offices of the Socialist newspaper, the "Avanti" at Milan. The Fascisti also occupied the Palace of San Giorgio at Genoa, where the plenary sessions of Genoa Conference were held, and which are now the headquarters of the Harbour authorities, after a conflict with the police in which two Fascisti were killed and some injured. The Government has empowered the military authorities at Genoa and Milan to maintain order and to control the police.

REPARATIONS.

ALLIED CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

ATTITUDE OF POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The opening of the Allied Reparations Conference, in London, to-morrow, is awaited with keen interest, as it is now generally recognised that trade revival largely depends on the solution of the problems of Reparations and International indebtedness. Interest centres on the attitude of France and M. Poincare, who has been credited with a plan for a settlement, whereby France will agree to a reduction of Germany's obligations to £2,500 million sterling, in return for the cancellation of France's debt to Britain, and Britain's renunciation of any share of indemnity.

It is now reported that as a result of the Balfour note to the Allies, a plan with regard to Inter-Allied debts has been eliminated from M. Poincare's programme. It is anticipated the French Premier will submit a more moderate proposal to the Conference, and it is suggested France might follow the more bold and generous lead of Britain by offering to accept £850 millions sterling in settlement of the debts of £3,400 million sterling.

AUSTRIA.

The result of the Conference is awaited with particular anxiety by Austria. A Vienna message describes the Conference as Austria's last hope and says that it is feared that any further delay in granting the promised assistance to Austria is likely to be most disastrous owing to an increase in the Bank-note circulation to 768 milliards of crowns. The cost of living in Vienna nearly doubled last month, and many necessities are out of the reach of the bulk of people.

BULGARIA.

Meanwhile, a Sofia telegram reports that Bulgaria is following the example of Germany, and is demanding a three-years' moratorium and a reduction of Bulgaria's debt. The Inter-Allied Commission has referred the matter to the Entente.

ITALY.

Italy's attitude to the Conference is likely to be influenced by her own internal situation in which connection a Rome message reports that Premier Facta has stated that Government is decided to take very vigorous measures to restore order because the troubles are paralysing the life of the State and are creating an impossible situation.

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE.

INTERVIEWS WITH REUTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, August 8.

The French, Italian, and Belgian delegations to the Allied Conference, headed by M. Poincare, Sgr. Schanzer and M. Theunis, respectively, arrived this evening.

Intrviewed by a Reuter's representative, all the statesmen were very reticent.

M. Poincare remarked: The less said the better.

Sgr. Schanzer pointed out that while Italy had her own ideas, he had not come with definite proposals but rather to listen to what Britain and France had to say.

The Belgian delegates declared if Germany was granted a moratorium, Belgium would be the first to suffer as all cash payments due from Germany this year were ear-marked for Belgium which would be unable to exist without Reparation payments. The situation, the Belgians admitted, was the most urgent, but a moratorium was not the solution.

REPARATION COMMISSION ADJOURNS DECISION.

UNTIL AFTER ALLIED CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 7.

Paris.—A communique announces that the Reparations Commission, on August 3rd, resolved, by three votes to one, to adjorn decision, until after the Allies' Conference in London, on the motion by the British representative on the Commission, recommending suspension of all German payments on account of the Clearing House obligations on the condition that the monthly payment of pounds half a million sterling offered by Germany is made to the Commission.

The British motion also agreed, if the foregoing recommendations were accepted, to suspenden the balance of the Cash reparation payments, due in 1922, without imposing fresh conditions, but suggested that more rigorous conditions were necessary for any postponement of 1923/24 payments.

DISASTROUS TRAIN SMASH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.

LATER.

St. Louis.—It is now stated that between thirty-five to forty people were killed and sixty injured in the train smash at Sulphur Springs. Relief trains have been rushed to the scene. The cause of the disaster has not yet been ascertained.

CABLE ITEM.

Hongkong.—The British sloop "Magnolia" has gone to Swatow to protect the steamers which have stranded in a typhoon, against piracy.

Tokyo.—The Regent has sanctioned the Washington Treaties.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES OF COUNCIL MEMBER

RESUMPTION OF PICKETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

When Mr. Campbell Forrester, the representative of Jute Mills on the Bengal Legislative Council, moved a resolution for fixed honorarium for himself and his fellow members, little did he or his supporters imagine that their opponents, not satisfied with the defeat of the resolution, will seek to avenge themselves in an unexpected way. But the unexpected did come. At a subsequent meeting in answer to a request by Babu Hem Chandra Nasker, the Member in Charge of the Bengal Legislative Department, laid on the table a statement showing the amount of travelling and residential allowances drawn by each member of the Bengal Legislative Council and the head-quarters from which such travelling allowances have been charged for the period, January 1921 to June 1922. The statement disclosed a scandalous state of things. The real object in paying "double first class" fares for each journey to Council Members is perhaps to relieve these gentlemen of extra expenditure which they have to incur in addition to their fares. But official figures show criminal waste of the tax-payer's money. The T. A. of a member varies from two hundred rupees to well over four thousand. A glance at the number of "trips," which some mofussil members took, will convince anybody that this scandal should at once be put a stop to. In the course of 3 or 4 Sessions, in the same year, the gentlemen named below took the numbers of trips marked against them.

Babu Nirode Behari Mullick, Khulna—21.

Khan Bahadur Maulvi Emadduddin, Rajshahi—18.

Khan Bahadur Wasimuddin Ahmad, of Pabna—15.

Bhismadev Das of Bhanga in Faridpore—15.

Maulvi Yakuddin Ahmed of Dinajpore—16; and so on and so forth!

The list also makes the interesting disclosure that members who were relentless in their denunciation of the extravagance of the Government Departments and were staunch advocates of ruthless retrenchments, were the greatest sinners in playing ducks and drakes with public money. They not only enjoyed week-end trips home, but one of them is known to have attended the Hippodrome Circus in Calcutta when according to his bill he should have been 250 miles away. The worst case, however, is that of a titular aristocrat who has appropriated a couple of thousand rupees without going even for once beyond the Municipal limits of Calcutta. How frivolously our guardian angels in the Legislative Council enjoy their week-end visits—real or otherwise—will appear from the following illustration. Let me take the hypothetical case of a member whose headquarters are at Dacca. The Council has no meeting on Saturdays and Sundays. Therefore a Dacca Member can leave Calcutta by 10 p.m. on Friday night and reach his headquarters at about 2 p.m. on Saturday. He stays about 22 hours at home and starts for Calcutta at 12 noon on Sunday, reaching Calcutta at 6 a.m. on Monday to find sufficient time to attend the Council meeting at 3 p.m. on the same day. Now, take the case of a Member whose headquarters are at Khulna. He need not forego his residential allowance of even Saturday. All he has to do is to finish his breakfast and midday nap at Calcutta and go to Sealdah Station in sufficient time to catch the train, which leaves at about 3 p.m. for Khulna, which he reaches at 7 p.m. He can spend about three hours either at home or at the Station and catch the train which leaves for Calcutta at about 10 p.m. He reaches Calcutta at 6 a.m. on Monday and attends the Council at 3 p.m. on the same day.

Making Money.

This is how the tax-payer's money is spent. These be thy Gods, Oh, Israel! These members who have ceased to be Honourable in the reformed Council, should be paid in their own coin. They voted supplementary grants for the maintenance of the present strength of the Calcutta C. I. D. Let the members of that idle department now keep watch on the movements of Members when the Council is in session.

His Excellency Lord Lytton is now on monsoon tour. He has already visited Dacca, Khulna, Barisal and Chettagong. Addresses of welcome were inevitable, bristling with sentiments of loyalty, which was marred here and there by the blurting out of the truth of the sufferings of the districts through famine, scarcity of water, malaria and other negligible factors. The Governor, like the quack in the story who prescribed blister for all ailments, regaled his audience by expressing the determination that law and order must be preserved at all costs.

Lord Lytton's Tour

At Khulna, His Excellency had the goodness to ask people to "increase your loan capacity by fresh taxation." Fresh Taxation in Khulna! The District passed through one of the direst famines only last year and the failure of the monsoon has blasted all prospects of a good harvest this year. It was Bombay which largely contributed to the Khulna famine fund. She has not yet forgotten with what importunity and what remarkable success Dr. P. C. Ray and Sir Nagendra Nath Sen approached her philanthropists. That famished and impoverished Khulna is asked to raise fresh taxation because, forsooth, people wanted some relief for water scarcity. At Dacca, Barisal and Chittagong His Excellency took pains to ask the people to organise opposition against Extremists to promote the Reforms which has given them the great

(Continued on next page.)

TURKEY'S RESOLVE.

TO FIGHT FOR JUSTICE.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S HELP ACKNOWLEDGED.

Mr. Ahmed Hajee Siddick Khatri has received the following letter dated July 6, from His Excellency Djelaluddin Arif Bey, Representative of the Angora Government at Rome:—

My absence from Rome during the Genoa Conference and the great pressure of political business prevented me so far from answering your kind letter dated June 2nd. Please accept my apologies in this connection.

I cannot thank the Khilafat Committee too warmly for the active and practical interest it takes in the Turkish cause. In doing so I am only voicing the general feeling in Turkey and particularly in Angora where the help provided in so many substantial ways by our Muslim brethren of India through the unremitting efforts of your nobly inspired Committee are most gratefully acknowledged.

Indeed how could it be otherwise on either side. The Turkish cause is at the same time the cause of Islam, more it is the cause of the oppressed East in its entirety. In fighting for the recovery of her territory and independence with the indomitable determination Turkey is remaining faithful to the exalted mission she has received from on high to protect the interests of Islam and to act as a model of heroic revolt against injustice to the other suffering peoples of the East. In giving her the support of their practical sympathy expressed in terms of the highest self-sacrifice, the Muslims of India are acting under the inspiration of the Holy Prophet himself who preached as a cardinal principle the solidarity of Islam and its unity regardless of geographical frontiers under the banner of the Khalife. The Crescent represents the highest political and material Power of Islam. To sustain that Power in its present hour of need, as the Indian Muslims are doing in such worthy fashion, is to render the highest service to the cause of Islam. It is the expression of the highest form of altruism acting in the service of the highest form of egotism.

TURKEY'S RESOLVE.

Turkey is showing herself fully worthy of the trust placed in her as formal leader of Islam by the world of the Faithful. She will come out victorious from the desperate struggle she is waging in defence of faith and hearth. Nothing can prevail against her indomitable resolve. She owes it to her sorely distressed people to exhaust the hopes of a pacific solution before launching upon a decisive militry campaign. But if and when the moment arrives for such action the Turkish arms, overcoming every obstacle, will secure the triumph of our cause, the cause of right and justice, the cause of humanity, the cause of the liberation of the East from the oppression of the West.

Allah the Almighty is protecting us.

In the meantime Turkey will be grateful for any further help on the part of her Muslim brethren. Allow me to say in this connection that I have been appointed representative of the Red Crescent in Europe, so that all pecuniary contributions can be addressed to me or to the branch of the Ottoman Bank at Mersina.

Renewing thanks to yourself and to the President and other officers of the Khilafat Committee, I beg to believe me, dear Sir and Brother.

PUBLIC MEETING IN MANDLA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDLA, Aug. 7.

Mr. Sunderlalji, President, Provincial Congress Committee, with Shriyut Mehta arrived here on the 3rd instant. They were warmly received by the public and profusely garlanded. On the 4th they met leading citizens and inspected the Congress office. A public meeting was held the audience numbering about 2000. Shriyut Lokras described India's pitiful political serfdom and appealed to the people to try to be free in their own land through renunciation and suffering. Shriyut Mehta appealed to the people conscientously to work out the programme laid down by Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress. Popularisation of Khaddar was emphasised. Mr. Sunderlal described India's poverty and the people's sufferings under the British Raj and asked the people to work unitedly for Country's freedom. On the 5th the leaders left for Jubbulpore.

KHADI PROPAGANDA IN GUJRAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LIMBDI, Aug. 7.

Mr. Ramdas Gandhi and the leaders of most of the Districts of Gujrat in company with the Durbar Saheb of Dhassa, paid a visit to Dhassa this week. They stayed there for a couple of days, persuaded people to take to spinning, *khadi* and the elevation of untouchables, especially in commemoration of the sacrifice of their beloved master. On their return journey the party halted at Amreli for a few hours and addressed a public meeting. Yesterday they reached Limbdi to go Raisankle, another village of Durbar Saheb. A great reception was arranged at the Station and the whole party was taken in procession through the main bazar. In the evening a mass open air meeting was arranged, attended by about six thousand men and women. Untouchables were allowed to mix without any distinction. The leaders spoke, emphasizing to concentrate attention on the spinning-wheel and *khaddi*. The party left late at night from Rai Sankli.

EXPORTS CREDIT SCHEME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Government has decided to continue the exports credit scheme for another year.

PEOPLES OF THE NEAR EAST.

BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL.

V.
DRUZES.

History.

In the first decade of the 11th century after Christ, one of the Fatemite Califs of Egypt, Hakim bi amr Illah, proclaimed himself an incarnation of the Deity, to the scandal of the whole Mohammedan world. He sent out missionaries in various directions to preach the doctrine of his divinity. One of these missionaries, Nestakin Derazi, travelling northward through Palestine, found in the valley of Wady el-Teym, under Mount Hermon, an Arab tribe which heard him gladly. He remained among this people who have since been generally known by his name of Derazi (in the plural Durus). But Derazi departed in some measures from the tenets of his master, and a second missionary, Hamzeh, a Persian mystic like Derazi, was sent to correct and depose him. The Druzes were convinced by the newcomer. Derazi was slain; and Hamzeh, pointing to his body, as it lay upon the ground, exclaimed: "This is the calf which a foolish people have worshipped." It is in memory of this incident in the early history of their faith that the Druzes have the rough presentment of a calf scratched or painted on the wall in some of their khalwehs or secret places of worship, for execration at certain seasons. This alone has given rise to the calumny that their religion is "a survival of the Israelitish calf-worship.

A Secret Religion.

The nature of the Druze religion, which is based upon the teaching of the Persian mystic Hamzeh, and would have been regarded as impious by the neighbouring Muslims and Christians, obliged the early Druzes to keep it secret. A few years after the death of Hamzeh, "the door was shut"—i.e., no further proselytes were admitted, and for greater security the knowledge of the faith was limited to the circle of the Initiated (Okal) while the mass of the people, the Ignorant (Juhal) were fed with fables. And this arrangement has subsisted till this day.

They call themselves Muwahhidin (Unitarians) as do the Muslims. An initiated Druze must never have tasted alcohol or tobacco, and in other respects must have given lifelong proof of self-control. Hence among the Druzes are observed the strongest individual characters that can be found in Syria or possibly in the Near East. They are allowed to conform to any religion if it suits their personal advantage to do so, provided only that they remain Muwahhidin at heart. The outward forms of religion, as they say "are so many cloaks ragged or decent, which the true believer can assume or shed at will." In other matters, also, they exalt the idea of personal advantage, as displaying force of character, even at the expense of what the followers of other creeds call honesty.

Position of Women.

A peculiar feature of the Druze social life, amid their neighbours Muslim and Christian who treat woman as inferior, is the high position accorded to women. These are eligible for initiation equally with men, and I know several cases where the wife is of the Initiated while the husband is of the Ignorant. As the Initiated form the secret Council of the tribe, it follows that the woman, in such cases, is regarded as the man's superior in intellect and strength of character.

Liking For England The Historical Reasons

The Druzes have an odd attachment for the English, originating in the fact that the English fought against Ibrahim Pasha when he invaded Syria from Egypt, and eventually forced him to withdraw (1831-40) and the Druzes fiercely resisted the Egyptian invasion with the fanatical hatred which they have for everything Egyptian, since the Egyptians killed their founder Hakim after rejecting his teaching.

In the year 1860 war broke out in Mount Lebanon between the Druzes and their Christian neighbours the Maronites. The Druzes were victorious and their victory was disfigured by what the Europeans called massacres, although the Druzes called them ordinary warfare. The Maronites, if successful, would have done the same. There was an outcry in Europe, a French army was sent out to parade the Lebanon and the French Government presented to the Porte a list (furnished by the Maronites) of Druzes who were to be executed. It was owing to the good offices of the British in the person of Lord Dufferin, who represented England on the International Commission of Investigation which eventually met at Beyrout that the Druzes escaped practical extermination. These events confirmed their devotion to the British and aversion for the French nation. But the devotion of an Oriental tribe expects some return in "protection"—that is, support in all its transactions with its neighbours. The Druzes, who regarded the British Consul at Beyrout almost as their Viceroy, have been chilled of recent years by his neglect to push their interests and adopt their grievances It is probable that in the troubles which now threaten Syria, they will identify themselves with the Mohammedans, with whom they have more points of sympathy than with the Christians.

Country.

The Druzes of the present day inhabit the South of Lebanon the valleys round Mount Hermon, Mount Carmel, and the mountain district of the Hauran known as Jebel ed-Duruz. But only in the last-named region are they found unmixed with Christian populations and still preserving vestiges of independence. The Druzes of the Hauran, like the Kurds of Asia Minor, claim to be allies, not tax-paying subjects

(Continued on page 9.)

INDUSTRIAL BANKS.

THEIR PLACE IN INDIAN NATIONAL ECONOMY.

(BY H. B. SHIVDASANI.)

It is an admitted fact that the poverty of India is its greatest curse. It is owing to this very reason that the non-cooperators lay so much stress on Khaddar. They are firstly that it enables the poor starving people of India to keep body and soul together and, secondly, that it helps to keep India's money inside the country. An Industrial Bank if properly run can serve both these purposes and in a much better way. It collects money which is lying idle and enables its owners to earn interest and further with that money it encourages and promotes industries and thus greatly increases the production of India. While a Charkha gives a wage of only three to four annas per day, the industries promoted by the Bank give a wage of twelve annas to a rupee per day. Moreover, whereas a person working at Charkha helps in keeping inside the country about a rupee per every working day, a man working in the industrial concern promoted by the Bank helps in keeping inside the country at least rupees ten for every working day. Of course, it cannot be denied that Charkha and Khaddar have got several special advantages in their favour. But though opinions differ as to whether Khaddar can ever bring about the salvation of India, there can be no doubt whatever that the development on sound and healthy lines of the manufactures and industries of India will bring about its salvation. Banks and more specially Industrial Banks can alone bring about the latter in the least possible time. When we consider as to how much of the prosperity of Germany, America and Japan is due to the encouragement given to the manufacturers and industries by their Industrial Bank's we begin to realise how much a country can owe to its Industrial Banks. Even in the promotion of Khaddar the most serious difficulties have been the financial difficulties. There can, therefore, be no doubt that like Khaddar Industrial Banks bring Swaraj nearer.

How to make the Banks Render Service.

In the good old days when there was no security either of person or of property, the only safe place where to keep treasure and valuables was either under the ground or on the person of the owner. Hence in the old days the recognised way of amassing wealth was to keep it burried underground or on the person in the shape of ornaments. This accounts for the fondness of Indians for ornaments, so much so that even at the present day we find even poor labourers investing all their savings in silver anklets and silver and gold armlets. Even the hoarding of cash and Bullion is still not uncommon in villages and small out of way places. This is not only a wasteful way of making use of one's savings but is distinctly unpatriotic at a time like the present when our poor country is handicapped for want of sufficient capital and several large and productive schemes cannot be carried out for want of sufficient capital. The owner of the savings can earn quite a decent sum as interest and can at the same time promote the manufactures and industries, the commerce and trade, of his motheriand. There can also be no doubt that at present the safest place for keeping valuables and cash is neither under the ground nor on the person, but in a Bank. Some people now a days invest money in shares, but that too is not so safe as the value of the shares is liable to great fluctuations and variations. So considering all things the best use that can be made of cash and valuables is to deposit them in a Bank.

Every merchant, businessmen, broker or industrialist has to undertake several transactions in the course of his business and in each of these transactions money has to change hands. This can be accomplished more conveniently through the agency of the Bank than with cash. If a merchant has to make payment either locally or abroad, all that he has got to do is to sign a cheque and then he has nothing else to worry about. He need not even take a receipt as the cheque is the receipt and will be returned to him duly endorsed and the Bank will have become a witness to the payment. So a cheque is a receipt about which there can be no dispute. Similarly if a merchant has to receive payment either locally or from some outside place, he asks the person who has to pay him to give him a cheque and all that he has got to do is to send a cheque to the Bank for collection. Or if that merchant has got no account with any Bank he can draw a Hundi on him and send it to the Bank for collection. In either case the Bank collects the money and credits it to the account of the constituent. Similarly, if a merchant has to send money anywhere he can go to the Bank and purchase a Draft which will be at least ten times cheaper than sending it by post as Money Order. If a merchant wishes to purchase shares all that he has got to do is to write to the Bank which will do everything needful for him on a very small commission. Similarly, if he has to receive any dividend or has got any Hundi to cash all that he has got to do is to send it to the Bank which will do the rest. What is more is that a Bank usually does all this and allows its constituent's interest at the rate of 2½ per cent on all balances over a certain sum like Rs. 300.

Moreover when merchants, business men industrialists stand in need of financial assistance, the Bank comes to their aid and allows them Overdrafts and give them Cash Credits and Loans for short and long periods on reasonable terms.

Almost all Banks have got a Savings Bank in which small sums like a rupee or even eight annas can be deposited and interest is allowed on the daily balances at the rate of 4 per cent. Moreover some Banks allow interest on daily balances in order to induce their constituents to save money and deposit the money in their Bank on any day of the month, Persons having Saving Bank Accounts with Bank can withdraw money at any time without previous notice. This Savings Bank is intended for the poor and the middle classes with a view to enable them to save something for the rainy day. Persons who are well on can keep money with a Bank as Short Deposits and Fixed Deposits on favourable terms. They can also open Savings Bank Accounts for their minors and other dependants and Current Accounts for their own convenience. Instead of keeping money at home for current expenses it is best to keep it with such a Bank. One need not then worry about thieves and can moreover earn a decent sum as interest which most Banks allow on all balances of over a certain amount. Similarly Banks purchase shares, collect dividends, Hundies etc., sell Drafts to their constituents and try to meet their convenience in every possible way.

What India needs?

There can be no doubt that increase of Banking facilities can alone open out and develope the country in the shortest possible time. Thus what India needs is Banks and yet more Banks and the more of Industrial Banks it has the better so that its manufactures and industries could be promoted and the country may be able to become independant of other countries so far as manufactured articles go. Then alone can the greater part of its wealth remain inside the country and its poor starving people get a living wage.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

(Continued from previous page.)

been—fresh taxation. At Dacca Lord Lytton betrayed a humour, . He said:—"The promotion of temperance, the suppression of corruption and the encouragement of cottage industries and the improvement of the condition of the poor were as much a part of the policy of the Government as of those who denounce it as satanic." If that is so why then are the people asked to organise opposition against the extremists? His Excellency's sympathy with the aspirations of Indians is unbounded and what is more he is even prepared to give effect to it. *Shabash*! But how will he do it? "It will not be by depriving the Government of effective means of dealing with disturbers of the peace and it will not be by releasing those who are in prison for sedition or for intimidating their fellow cetizens in the pursuit of their lawful occupations. I have no desire by such concessions to purchase the favour of those who in my judgment are the worst enemies of their own country." Nobody ever suspected that His Excellency should have any such mischievous desire. But Lord Lytton's comparison of the representative character of the Council Members with that of Congress Leaders will provoke laughter. According to the Governor's estimation the Council Members have "more claim to speak for the wishes of the people than the self-appointed champions of the Indian Congress."

Picketing.

Picketing has been resumed in Calcutta chiefly through the undaunted activities of Mrs. Hemprava Majumdar and her female associates. The result has been electric. After the first day's picketing the price of foreign piecegoods went down by 5 per cent. and the downward tendency has since been maintained. The movement should be intense and widespread, especially at the approach of the *poojah* to arrest the sale of foreign cloths. The trader's attitude is "Do whatever you like." It will undo the effect purchased by two years' labours and immense sacrifice if the market is allowed to be flooded with Manchester goods. There have already been sixteen convictions of picketers and more arrests, ladies not excepted. But the latter were discharged in all cases soon after they had been taken to custody. Picketing has been suspended for a few days with a view to organising it on a wide scale both in town and mofussil. The fact of the matter is that there is no leader who has organising abilities and things will be left as they are until Mr. Das comes out of jail. His term of imprisonment expires on the 13th of August.

MADRAS POSTMEN'S CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 7.

The Madras Presidency Postmen and Menials' Conference yesterday passed resolutions thanking the Director-General for his defending the Department in a communique endorsing the statement of grievances passed at the Central Committee of the Presidency Postmen on 8th and 9th January last, deploring the course of repression adopted by the authorities against the Union and its members particularly in the Tanjore District, urging Government to constitute an enquiry committee with 50 per cent. of elected representatives of the postmen and postal and R.M.S. menials, and lastly appointing a committee to enquire into the high-handed and unjustifiable repression by subordinate officials against the Union and its members.

MASTER MOTA SINGH.

SENTENCED TO 5 YEARS' TRANSPORTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 7.

Master Mota Singh, has been convicted by the District Magistrate of Jullundur under Section 124A and section 153A I. P. C. and sentenced to five years' transportation and one year's rigorous imprisonment respectively both sentences to run concurrently.

Two more sedition cases against him will be heard on the 10th instant.

A Rawalpindi message of Aug. 5th states:—

The line between Taxila and Usmankhttar on Taxila Havelian Railway was blocked from 3.57 p.m. on 4th instant due to derailment of eight vehicles of up special goods. Through communication is likely to be restored by to-morrow evening. Passengers: luggage etc., are being transhipped.

RAILWAY PROBLEM.

NEED FOR NATIONALISATION.

MERCHANTS' CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

A conference of the Indian Merchants was held on Saturday afternoon at the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau Rooms to consider the question of the future management of Indian Railways. A letter from the Secretary, Railway Board, was circulated for consideration, the main points therein being:—

(1) Should the management of the East Indian Railway and Great Indian Peninsula Railway on the expiry of the present contracts be taken over by the State or entrusted to a Company domiciled in India?

(2) If the latter alternative is preferred, what scheme of management is suggested?

(3) In the event of State management being favoured, would it be possible to associate a Board of Directors with the Agent and if so, should the Board be composed mainly or entirely of business men?

Representatives of the following associations attended the Conference:—

(1) Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Association, (2) U. P. Chamber of Commerce, (3) South India Chamber of Commerce, (4) Marwadi Association of Calcutta, (5) Bombay Rice Merchants' Association and (6) Bombay Grain Merchants' Association, etc.

Mr. Devidas Madhavji who presided said: They were aware that the question of the future administration of Railways, was in the fore-front and the leases of two of the important railways in the country were shortly expiring. It, therefore, became important for them to say to the Government, what form of administration they required for these railways. The system of purchasing stores for the railways was also engaging the attention of the country at present and they were fully alive to the fact that the whole system of such purchases required to be remodelled, so as to give the country the greatest advantages in purchasing her railway wants and enable her to encourage her manufactures, as much as possible. He hoped they would not fail in their duty to discuss the questions which might be brought before them to-morrow by the Subject-Committee and decide in a way, which may augur success to this and such other future attempts.

STATE MANAGEMENT.

Mr. N. M. Mazmudar said, it was very unfortunate that the Railway Committee was divided. The railways must be managed in the interest of industries of the country. The American and German railways were managed in the interests of their countries' industries. The Indian railways were managed by a board 7,000 miles away through an agent. The question of third class passengers was a smaller one compared to the industries of the country. The railway freight was also an important question which can make and mar the industries of India. They had not to decide on the future of G. I. P. or E. I. Railways only, but also of the future of all railways. He was in favour of State management and he hoped they were all united on this question. The movement all over the world was to nationalize railways. Their efforts should be directed to bring about efficient management by national representation.

Mr. Maner Subedar said, he was surprised that after the unanimous voice of India in favour of State management, Government of India were in favour of company management. The Indian public opinion had condemned Company management on various grounds some of them were (1) purchase of stone and various materials from outside India. If they were purchased in Indai, it would give a stimulus to Indian industries or failing that Indian firms would get a chance to import them. (2) The employment of Indians in higher spheres, viz.:—traffic, engineering and loco. (3) Financial administration. (4) The direction in which it was managed, which was only for earning profit whereas the public wanted it as a national asset for the accomplishment of larger and greater good to the country.

HANDICAP FOR INDUSTRIES.

Mr. Deviprasad Khaitan of Marwadi Association, Calcutta, said it was physically impossible to develop Indian industries owing to the varying freight to and from coasts and to and from centres. Railway in India was an important question for the future of the country and Government therefore, must give favourable consideration to their representation.

Aster some delegates addressed the Conference retired in a sub-committee and adjourned to Sunday.

On Sunday resolutions were unanimously adopted reaffirming the conviction that the best form of management of Indian Railways under the present circumstances is by State Agency, and strongly disapproving of the tendency of the Government again to raise the question of Company Management as a practical issue, in spite of the fact that the majority of the Indian Railway Committee including such an authority on railway matters as Sir William Acworth, unequivocally pronounced against it.

This and other resolutions adopted were published in this journal yesterday.

EDITOR OF "AKALI."

SENTENCED TO A YEAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 7.

Mr. Giani Hira Singh, Editor of the "Akali" has been convicted and sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment under section 124A and Sardar Labh Singh, publisher to 3 months' imprisonment.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

HOW TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM.

MEETING IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Committee for the Removal of Untouchability, a public meeting was held on Sunday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, with a view to discuss the question of "removal of the ban of untouchability in the Hindu society", when Mr. M. R. Jayakar presided. There were several *Mahars* and *Dheds* present in the meeting.

Dr. Sawarkar, at the outset, said the question of untouchability was the most important they had got to deal with at present. The progress of the country depended mainly upon the abolition of untouchability in the Hindu society. Even the Indian National Congress in its resolution had included in its fold the members of the so-called "depressed classes." When the national campaign was, at first, started in this country, it was distinctly made clear that there should be no distinction between any caste, colour or creed. Their national work depended upon cooperation with every Indian whether he belonged to the higher classes or depressed classes. Dadabhai Naoroji years ago succinctly struck a note of warning that unless they educated the masses, their political campaign would meet with failure.

Continuing, the speaker said that they must put into force the constructive part of the Non-Cooperation movement. Mere talk of untouchability retarded national progress. The members of the depressed classes had as much right to live in this country as they had. Just as there was, at present, Hindu-Moslem unity, in the same way they should have unity with the members of the depressed classes. When the great war was declared, it was the Britishers, who felt the great need of enrolling *Mahars* as soldiers. It was a pity that when their rulers cooperated with the *Mahar* community, they thought it advisable to non-cooperate with it. If they claimed to be civilized, it was their bounden duty to remove immediately the ban of untouchability. The meaning of Non-Cooperation was not to non-cooperate with the members of the depressed classes, but to uplift them and bring them to the level of other educated communities in India. They must carry out the injunctions of Mahatma Gandhi with regard to the removal of untouchability from the Hindu society.

Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, the Editor of the "Sandesh", following Dr. Sawarkar, in the course of his speech said that in India the disease of untouchability had been causing great mischief and anxiety. It was the infectious disease that had played, up to now, great havoc. Even the best of doctors tried their best to exterminate that disease, but they had proved, up to now, unsuccessful in their attempt. They must remember that the national regeneration of their country depended upon the immediate solution of the question of untouchability.

HOW TO SOLVE UNTOUCHABILITY.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi said that when he went to Gujarat, some time ago, he found to his great regret that there was no progress made in the direction suggested by the Mahatmaji. When some time back his friend, Mr. Indulal Yagnik, sent two boys of the depressed class to be admitted to one of the schools at Nadiad, the headmaster refused to admit them on the ground of their being "untouchables." That fact threw great discredit on their national progress. Had the Mahatma been in their midst to-day, he was sure, he (the Mahatma) would have done his utmost for the admission of those two unfortunate boys to the Nadiad school. They must bear in mind that Mahatma Gandhi, more often than not, refused to open new schools in Gujarat because of the fact that the untouchables were not allowed to be admitted to those schools. The speaker had been a member of the "Depressed Class Mission" since 15 years, which was trying its best to solve the question of untuchability. By merely holding meetings that question would not be solved at all. The speaker wanted to know how many leaders of the national movement were willing to cooperate with the depressed classes. (Hear, hear.)

Concluding, he suggested two main suggestions for the solution of the question of untouchability. Let there be a big procession of the members of the depressed classes together with some of their national leaders. His second suggestion was that they should have a common dinner party in which the members of the depressed community should be included. If those suggestions were put into force, the speaker was sure, they would be in a position to remedy the evil. He appealed to them that if they were the real followers of the Mahatma, they should carry out his injunctions. (Applause.)

Messrs. T. A. Kulkarni, Sitaram Namdeo, Shamji Marwadi, V. M. Pawar and Keshavlal Oza also spoke.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Jayakar then said:—

This meeting has been called under the auspices of a Committee, which was formed about a fortnight ago in Bombay, at the Servants of India Society's Home, in Girgaum, with the view of taking practical steps to carry on a propaganda in favour of the removal of the untouchability of the Depressed Classes. I am sure the object will appeal to all patriotic men, whether they belong to the Congress or no, and I see an indication of this fact at to-day's meeting, which is attended by several prominent workers in Bombay of different political opinions. It is no consolation to the Depressed Classes to be told that the Congress has now included this problem in what is called the "Constructive Programme." Unless prominent Congressmen, in their private affairs, and as a matter of daily habit, alter their behaviour towards the members of these classes and admit them to free opportunities of Social and Religious equality, the problem will never reach a solution. In Mahatma Gandhi's own life you will find a singular feature, if you recall the fact that, as a practical step towards the solution of this vexed question, he has introduced into his family an infant belonging to the *Antyaja* class and she is being brought up with his grand children as if she was a member of the house. Many of us might have had opportunities of seeing the behaviour of that high-minded patriot towards this child and how his effort has succeeded in obliterating all the sense of distinction between this poor girl and his own grand-children. In this fact is a great object lesson for all of us to copy.

HISTORICAL EXAMPLE.

The problem is not so easy of solution as some of us imagine; it cannot be solved by Congress Resolutions or the mere voting of grants for the education of these classes. Its proper solution will come only when the educated classes make a serious effort to change their entire outlook towards these unfortunate people. How often, e.g., are we guilty in ordinary conversation of employing terms disrespectful to the habits and methods of these unfortunate people? How unconsciously we act towards them with injustice in our thoughts? How easily we take for granted our superiority of birth? This can only be known to those who have realized the depth to which this social evil has penetrated. We must not imagine that this problem has only arisen in the present century, or as the result of our demand for self-Government. It has troubled Hindu Society on many previous occasions, whenever the aggressive claims of the superior classes, due to the selfishness which high intellectuality often produces, had to be checked by and accommodated to the growing ambitions of the poor and depressed. History recalls one of such attempts, which found expression in the life of the great Shankaracharya, the celebrated philosopher—saint, who popularised the doctrine of all creation being one at bottom. Tradition recalls a certain stage in his life, when further progress could not come to him from books or learning. He was aspiring to obtain *Mukti* or liberation from rebirth, which is only a form of freedom. A voice said to him in his dream that all freedom can proceed only from a habitual sense of justice and equality, and as a step in his further progress towards the realization of these virtues, he was asked to go to Benaras and await an eventful experience. Obeying this call, he went to Kashi and devoutly waited for the predicted incident. One day, while he was walking from the river after having a clean morning bath, dressed in the simple and pure clothes of his order, he was jostled in the street by an unclean *Chandala*. They were called in those days *shvapacha*, literally feeders on dog's flesh, indicating thereby the lowest order of human beings known to those times. Shankaracharya, inspite of his academic perception of the basic unity of all creation, had yet to learn the lesson of practically realising that principle in his daily life, and it was for that purpose that the voice in the dream had sent him to Kashi. On the *Chandala* touching him, the great philosopher staggered a little, and felt abashed. But before he could recover from the shock, the *Chandala* addressed him thus in the purest Sanskrit:—"The Sun's rays reflected in the pellucid stream of the Ganges and in the filthy water in my begging bowl, proceed from the same source; through all the multitude and variety of creation—the ant on the one side and God Brahma on the other—the same life endures; through sleep and wakefulness, through death and life, the same consciousness inheres. You have taught these great truths to mankind. How wonderful then that in you should still linger the feeling 'this is a Brahmin, this is a *Chandala*'?" Admonished in this gentle way, Shankaracharya fell at the feet of the *Chandala*, who thereupon suddenly showed himself in his true form as the great Siva, the corrector and chastiser of frail humanity. This incident, whatever its historic accuracy, though the *Chandala's* verses are still extent and daily repeated by us, depicts the great vice of Hindu Society—in fact of all societies which set too great a value on pure intellectual culture. These are not days when gods come down on earth *in cognito* to chastise or correct erring humanity. But it is certain that they send down their agents so to regulate things that erring races may suffer humiliation for their sins. Who knows, perhaps, the tragedy of the Punjab, the Kenya and Fiji problems, the frequent humiliations, which high-spirited Indians have to suger at the hands of the arrogant foreigner—perhaps all these are God's way of chastising us for our past sins. We seek the cure in Swaraj. It is no doubt the only true remedy; but will it come, except as the result of a unity, which brings into its fold the lowliest of Indians? This can only happen when he has ceased to be afraid of his educated brother, and feels the confidence that when power comes into his hands, the destinies of the poor will be safe in his keeping.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the meeting at a late hour.

MAHARASTRA FREE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Hon. Secretary writes to us as follows:—

The Association has sent the following for the consideration of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

(I) The establishment of at least one Free Library and a Reading Room in every Ward.

(II) A grant-in-aid of existing Free Libraries in Bombay which are languishing for want of funds; and

(III) Provision of readers in the mill-hand-area.

The above is included in the agenda for the next meeting of the Corporation which comes off on Thursday the 10th instant. Those Free Reading Rooms and Libraries that have not as yet sent in their reports to the Association are requested to do so immediately. This refers to the Free Libaries situated in the Municipal area of Bombay only.

735, Girgaum Road,
Bombay, 4.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Sir Lallubhai Shah and Sir Montagu Webb have left Government House.

INDIAN LASCARS.

TRIBUTES TO THEIR SERVICES.

(Associated Press.)

Conference, Aug. 7.

[illegible] of the Representative C. (the Associated Press of India, Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhury), himself member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and the founder of the Seamen Union, Seamen's Institute, London, replied to accusations against the Indian seamen brought by Mr. Cotter, President of the Marine Workers Union, before the Enquiry into the loss of the "Egypt."

Mr. Roy Chowdhury said that Mr. Cotter's criticism of employment of Indian seamen because a number of them might have behaved badly at the time of panic at the sinking of the "Egypt" should not be taken too seriously. He might as well accuse the British army of cowardice because a single battalion had misbehaved itself during the particular engagement as had been recently pointed out by a well-known man connected with shipping world. Mr. Chowdhury said that Mr. Colter's attitude was not difficult to understand. Since he started the Steward's Union last year, he had been endeavouring to bring about replacement of the Goanese by the British stewards on P. and O. boats but had been unsuccessful. He raised the question of employment of Lascars at the Shipping Conference at Genoa last year and had a disagreement with Mr. Havelock Wilson of the National Seamen's Union. Mr. Chowdhury said that the British skippers liked to have Indian seamen serving under them not because they cost less than others but because they were sober, reliable and amenable to strict discipline. A British Captain related to him a few days ago that when he was in the command of the steamer manned by purely Indian crew, they encountered a strong gale in the Bay of Biscay and every Lascar kept awake all night and underwent severest possible strain to keep the vessel afloat.

"But for their pluck and tireless efforts he added, "we should have been wrecked." The same officer was in charge of boats manned by the Asiatics which were torpedoed during the war and he said that the crew worked like men possessed to keep up stoking and that alone saved the boats from being lost.

SOBRIETY OF LASCARS.

Mr. Chowdhury commented especially upon sobriety and sense of discipline of the Lascars and that they would not in any circumstances dare disobey their officers. He admitted that recently owing to political agitation a small section tried to assert themselves during the voyage not realising that while self-assertion on the shore might be good, it was dangerous on board the ship. Mr. Cotter's condemnation of the P. and O. Company on the ground that they exploited the cheap labour market in Bombay fell flat. He added because the Indian seamen had every right to be employed on steamers engaged in Indian trade and they were not foolish enough to demand European rates of pay, so cut off their source of livelihood. It was not true that the Indian seamen cost less than one third the amount that the British crew cost. Individual rates of pay might be one third of the European rates but it should be borne in mind that twice as many Lascars as European seamen were required to man a boat.

Mr. Chowdhury hoped that the champions of Indian Swaraj like Colonel Wedgewood and Mr. Ben Spoor would repudiate the opinions expressed by Mr. Cotter and thus assure their Indian friends working for the welfare of the Indian labour that the British Labour Party had no intention of depriving the Indian labour of legitimate employment, because thousands of British seamen were at present out of employment on account of the depression in trade.

FLOOD AND RAILWAY IRREGULARITIES IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, August 7.

Conditions on the main railway line are more favourable and day light running of one train each way is expected on Tuesday. The Pegu-Martaban branch is still breached, transhipment being impossible and the embankment between Mytkyo on the Sittang river and the railway is considered likely to be breached endangering the line between Pegu and Mokpalin. Night running is therefore, stopped. A breach is reported on the Henzada-Kyangin branch. Through communication is expected to be restored some days hence.

CASE AGAINST ONE POSING TO BE RAJA'S BROTHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, August 7.

An interesting case has happened in Bansda a small station in the Surat District. A person with two attendants went there and called himself the brother of Jalamsinn, the late Raja of Jodhpur. He was staying at the State palace as a State guest. When the uncle of the Maharaja of Dharampur who was also there, went to see him, he recognised one of his attendants as his old servant. At first the servant hid himself in confusion but after two hours when he was again seen, he divulged the whole secret. At once the police caught hold of the three persons and placed them under trial. Their case is proceeding.

THAKUR GOPALDAS DESAI CONGRATULATED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 7.

A public meeting of the citizens of Karachi was held last night and passed a resolution congratulating Thakor Gopaldas Ambaidas Desai upon the Government of Bombay having attached his *taaukas*, Dhasa and Raisankali, on account of his refusal to dissociate himself from Non-Cooperation and assured the Thakor Sahib that his sacrifice would prove a source of fresh inspiration to his countrymen to carry on the struggle for India's freedom.

Wonderful Astrologer

Mr. Rupachandha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well-repaid me."

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Dewan of Kurupam,
Vizagapatam District.

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(6)

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1 LANCASHIRE BOILER by Messrs. Benjamin Goodfellow. Working pressure 90 lbs. per square ins. Size 28 ft.-0 ins. by 7 ft.-0 ins.

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1 ENGINE by J. and E. Wood-H. P. Cylinder 26 ins., L. P. Cylinder 40 ins. Stroke 5 ft.-0 ins. 50 revolutions per minute. Cross compound jet condensing of 600 I. H. P. with spur teeth flywheel very strong.

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TILAK ANNIVERSARY.

ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I must congratulate you upon your singularly fortunate experience if you have not yet discovered that reporting is most inefficient in Bombay. This fact is so notorious that no sensible man ventures to criticise the speaker on the strength of his reported speech. I can scarcely ever recognise either the language or the spirit of my own utterances. They are not only distorted, but I am often reported to have said the very reverse of what I said. Only the other day your reporter made me advocate "violent cooperation" with Government. This was the peg on which mofussil and presidential newspapers have hung reams of criticisms. To correct is fruitless after the mischief is done and I personally have long ceased correcting reporters. Last Saturday you commented upon what the speakers said at the Gandharva Mihavidyalaya. As I presided I can assure you that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta did not abuse Mr. Khadilkar, but took him to task for abusing others. He generally condemned journalists who pander to the vitiated tastes of a section of the readers by indulging in vulgar abuse of those who differ from them because it pays to abuse by the sale of paper. He also condemned writers attributing motives to their opponents. Your own paper is not quite free from such tendency. In referring to the Maharashtra dissentients you spoke about the "lure of councils" and "rumours" of sinister influences. And yet who were these leaders assailed? Most of them were men who had stood by Tilak at a time when the Nationalists were in a micro-scopic minority. Some of the present leaders in the Non-Cooperation camp used then to bask in the sunshine of moderation afraid even to shake hands with Tilak. I could name a dozen without difficulty. At Calcutta the Maharashtra delegates to a man condemned the boycott of councils. In the Subjects Committee the forces were fairly balanced so far as all India was concerned. Mahatma Gandhi declared he would go his own way whatever the Congress decided. After he had secured the majority he gave the opponents to understand that they could enter the councils without disloyalty to the Congress. We could, therefore, upon his authority enter the councils without difficulty or dishonour. But our notion of loyalty was different. So we resolved on a later date not to seek election, not because we approved of the boycott, but because Tilak's manifesto for the Congress Democratic Party of which I was and still am president, referred to loyalty to the Congress as a fundamental principle. I myself advised the candidates "Let us give Mahatma Gandhi a chance to get Swaraj in a year in his own way", although I made no secret that in my opinion it would be a failure. My further advice was to abstain from taking part in the other items of the Non-Cooperation programme, but I believe excepting myself all leading members of the Congress Democratic Party preferred to give active support. They now find that it would be a misfortune to repeat this mistake of boycotting the councils, not for their personal benefit but for the advancement of their Motherland, and forthwith the "Lokmanya" abuses them. Several have complained to me of the recent conduct of Mr. Khadilkar in this respect. Mr. Mehta was therefore justified in appealing to him not to indulge in abuse under the sacred name of Lokmanya, against the ablest and most devoted of the lieutenants of our departed Lokmanya. My own part was this:—I like the preachers to practise what they preach. Mr. Khadilkar has been preaching that there is no true liberty under this Government outside the jails, that true liberty is to be found in prison. Prison is the way to Swaraj. Prison is no place of punishment, but the paradise of Swarajists. Well, if there be a particle of genuineness in this profession Mr. Khadilkar ought to have courted the jail long ago as a lover courts his beloved. It is so easy for them to get there. He has only to write as he used to do in the "Kesari" when Tilak bore the burden of responsibility. Others he has sent to jail, himself he has not yet gone. Observing his reporter at the meeting I turned to him and said "Tell Mr. Khadilkar not to abuse others. Tell him with my compliments that I will believe in his sincerity only when he goes to jail." You cannot expect me or people like myself who know a thing or two, to believe in the professions of *all* the Non-Cooperaters. The rank and file undoubtedly believe in Mahatma Gandhi in overwhelming number. If he advised them to fling Non-Cooperation into fire they would do so without hesitation. Such is their great faith in his personality apart altogether from the merits of the movement. Among the leaders there are unquestionably very genuine devotees of Mahatma Gandhi, but there are also black sheep; I know a few personally. Several of them have told me "non-violence" is all humbug, violence will surely come. Others have gone the length of even libelling Mahatma Gandhi by saying "He is far too cunning to disclose his cards at this stage." One very prominent leader in Maharashtra among the Non-Cooperators personally told me "that Non-Cooperation is a failure. You were right in advising us to abstain from the movement; but we would have lost all influence over the masses if we did so. However, we are now contemplating amendment." One tells me Rs. 60,000 have been spent on picketing liquor shops in Bombay, and begged of me to head a movement to demand an account! One should really like to know where this money went if it went at all. Poona did not spend even Rs. 500. If hirelings were picketers they might as well be picking oakum in Yerrowda. Another tells me five lakhs have been lent to the Asoka Stores Company. To me this looks like a breach of trust. I have come across two leaders striving hard to get Government contracts in the ranks of Non-Cooperators. When I told an editor now is the time for you to rouse the people, so that millions might go to jail. I felt if a million believers of this description came forward it would make a tremendous sensation in the world; but the editor told me "I do not want to be locked up." Isn't it time that the Non-Cooperators' camp should be purged of all its humbugs and hypocrites? Let each man go his own way. Let us cooperate where we can. If we cannot cooperate on given items, let us agree to differ. But it is cruel from the safe seat in an editorial sanctum to abuse the men, who were the pioneers of Nationalism at time when Nationalists were hunted by the police like malefactors, and shunned by their own countrymen as misguided enemies of their own Motherland.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady, Aug. 6.

TRIBUTES IN PUNJAB PRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, August 1.

Leading Punjab Urdu papers have made a special feature of Lokmanya Tilak's anniversary by bringing out special numbers containing collections of messages, appreciations, poems, pictures and cortoons. The "*Bandemataram*" leads off with messages from Bi-Amman and Messrs. C. Rajgopalachari of "Young India", C. F. Andrews, M. Pickthall of the "Bombay Chronicle", T. Prakasam of the "Swarajya", Babu Bhagvandas of Benares and Sardar Mahtab Singh, and articles from Messrs. Ruchi Ram Sahib, Kalinath Roy of the *Tribune*, the editors of the *Karmvir* and the *Janambhumi*, the President of the Satyagraha Mandal, Mulshi, and Lala Dunichand of Ambala.

The *Pratap* makes a brave show, containing as it does messages from the Jagadguru Shankaracharya, Bi-Amman, Mr. C. F. Andrews, editors of *Swarajya* and *Marhatta* and appreciations among others from Pandit K. Santanam, General Secretary, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, Professor Ruchi Ram Sahin, Dr. Gokalchand Narang, Mian Abdul Aziz, vice-president, Municipal Committee, Lahore, Bhai Parma Nand, Prof. Ramdeva, Malik Lal Khan, Khwaja Dil Mohammad and Bumari Vidyavati Seth.

The *Kesari* comprises among its collection of choice contributions appreciations from Swami Shraddhanand, Professor Ruchi Ram Sahni and Khadija Begum, M.A. It also contains a number of pictures and cartoons.

Taken together, these special numbers afford some indication of the deep and unstinted love and esteem in which the Lokmanya is held by all Punjabis.

MANCHESTER INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

ANXIOUS TO RENDER ALL POSSIBLE HELP TO INDIANS.

Mr. M. H. Vakil, President of the Manchester Indian Association, writes to us as follows:—

We desire to bring to the notice of all our countrymen who intend to proceed to this City for the purpose of Education, or for Trade or Commence, that there is in existence here the above Association which will be very pleased to supply information and offer advice to all who would desire it.

The aims and objects of the Association as set forth in the preamble of its constitution are:—

1. To promote social intercourse among Indian Residents in Manchester and in other parts of the Country.
2. To afford every possible assistance to Indians who come over to this place for study or business.
3. To cultivate social relation between Indians and members of other Nationalities.
4. To arrange visits to places of interest,—e.g. Factories etc., whenever possible.
5. To read papers and hold debates on problems, social as well as political.

The Association was founded in 1904, and since then has done useful work in all directions, in compliance with its aims and objects.

During the War, due to the smallness in number of its members, its progress has been considerably retarded, but since the Peace we have succeeded in bringing it once more to a sound footing, and with the help and cooperation of all who are interested in its welfare we shall be able to achieve still more in the direction of useful work in the future.

All enquiries for information should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary Manchester Indian Association, College of Technology, Manchester.

ALL-INDIA AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAJAMANDRY, Aug. 5.

The thirteenth All-India Ayurvedic Conference commenced its sitting to-day under the presidency of Vaidya Panchanana Krishna Sastri Kavadi of Poona and was attended by a large number of Vaidyas and Hakims from all over India. The presidential address was delivered in Sanskrit.

The Karachi Telephone Company having doubted their rates the Municipality have resolved to refer the matter to the Commissioner in Sind and ask whether the Company is entitled to increase the fees before actually providing improved installation.

PEOPLES OF THE NEAR EAST.

(Continued from page 7.)

of the Turkish Government, and their contentions on this point have given rise in recent years to several wars.

General Remarks.

The nation is divided into five great clans or families which formerly fought with one another in the spirit of chivalry, but to-day, only two of those, the Jinblats and Anslans are of importance, and the Druzes are divided by their allegiance to one or the other. They despise trade, regarding war and agriculture as the only occupations for a man. I have no means of estimating the numbers of the Druzes beyond their own assertion that they could put into the field of 2,000 fighting men; but, owing to their secret organization and their renown for bravery, their importance among the tribes of Syria, is out of all proportion to their numbers. They speak the Arabic language with a perfection of accent which lends some colour to their claim to a pure Arabic origin.

VI.

CIRCASSIONS.

Renowned for beauty.

The Circassians (Turk Cherkess) have been renowned for physical beauty from antiquity, and their type is generally regarded as the *beau ideal* of the human race. The men are admirably framed for action and the girls for love. This perfection, instead of a blessing, has been a curse to them from early times, since the youths and maidens of that race have been in great demand as slaves throughout the Eastern world. The prices offered for them tempted humble parents dwelling in wooden huts in the primeval forests of the Caucasus, and it became the custom of the Circassians and Georgians to sell their finest children. Their conversion to Christianity made no difference in this respect, though the later conversion of a portion of the race to El Islam, a religion in which the whole treatment of slaves is carefully prescribed, gave the practice a new decency among these converts. The Christian Georgians are quite shameless in this matter. On the Revolution of 1908 the institution of slavery was finally abolished in the Turkish Empire; the trade in slaves had been abolished long before. To possess a beautiful Circassian was formerly a point with wealthy Turks; but of late, since Turkish doctors have begun to study national eugenics, it has been observed that the children of such unions have a peculiar tendency to consumption and seldom survive the third generation.

Emigrations to Turkey.

In the 19th century when Russia made her gradual advance into the Caucasus, the Muslim Circassians tended to retire to Turkish territory while the Christians stayed where they were. Colonies of emigrant Circassians are found all over Asia Minor, and in Syria beyond the Jordan.

Objection to the British Government.

They have a liking for individual Englishmen, but a peculiar hatred of the British government. The reason is as follows. At the beginning of the Crimean War, the British government, wishing to make a diversion and embarrass Russia in the Caucasus was interested in the heroic defence put up by Daghestan under the famous guerrilla chief Shamil, to whom support upon a generous scale was promised. But in the excitement of the later fortunes of the war, the little army of mountaineers was quite forgotten. On the other hand, every Circassian has heard of the heroism of Williams, Teesdale and Sandwith in the defence of Kars, an incident of the same war, and how they were forgotten in like manner by the British Government; which accounts for their regard for individual Englishmen.

The term Circassian nowadays implies Mohammedan in Turkey. (Cf *Laz*). The Muslim Georgians are included in the designation, while the Christian Circassians on the other hand are known as Georgians. The Circassians are among the finest soldiers of the Turkish army, but like the Kurds and other Turkish auxiliaries require strict discipline in order to prevent excesses.

ANGLO-INDIAN ENTENTE.

A LONDON MOVEMENT.

A London correspondent furnishes us with a copy of the following circular letter addressed to several ladies and gentlemen interested in India:—

As India becomes self-governing, the relations between Indians and British are undergoing rapid change. This change involves difficulties and the most serious facing both races is the social difficulty. It appears to us that a great deal of this social difficulty and misunderstanding could be removed if there were in London some social club and centre where Indians and British could meet. This would begin that cooperation which is essential to both English and Indians if we are to continue to live in amity both during and after the change.

If you are prepared to discuss the desirability of starting some such club, please come to a meeting in Room 8 at the House of Commons at 5-30 p.m., on Wednesday July 19.

YOURS FAITHFULLY.

Betty Balfour.	Emily Lutyens.
Thomas Bennett.	Donald Maclean.
Lionel Curtis.	William Meyer.
W. Ormesby Gore.	Cynthia Mosley.
Margaret Greville.	Ronaldshay.
Krishna Gupta.	N. C. Sen.
Lilington.	Ben Spoor.
Sivaswamy Iyer	Philip Sassoon.
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I administered your specific "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" to several of my patients and I will fully endorse what you claim for it as an all round general tonic, and a first class blood purifier.
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It is a good apetizer.
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It has no untoward effect.
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Please send four more bottles.

K. ZALIM SINGH, Adviser to Raja Sakib, Sheopur-Baroda Gwalior State.

Gentleman, I have got no sufficient words to praise the "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja." I should say it is the medicine which stands second to none.

RAMDASS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, near Webster Market, Mangalore, S. K.

I very much appreciate the miraculous effect caused by your medicine "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" on administering to the patient.

B. VASUDEVA RAO, Station Master, B. N. Railway, Bhiwapur, P. O.

I used your pills S. K. M. to my sister who was suffering from CONSUMPTION which gave complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

REV. FATHER D. M. SILVA, O. S. B., St. Xavier's, N'Eliya, Ceylon.

I am glad to inform you that the last phial of S. K. M. you sent me has done a lot of good to the ASTHMATIC Patient. Please sent one more phial.

M. A. PATIL, L. C. P. S. Officer in Charge Dispensary, Manchikeri, Dt. Karwar, Bombay.

I am glad to inform you that the three phials of your S. K. M. which I got from you have given complete satisfaction to many of my patients. Please send one more phial.

M. KRISHNASWAMI NAIDU, Velipalayam.

I have the pleasure to inform you that I have given two phials of your S. K. M. to some of my friends for Chronic venereal complaints and they find complete relief. Please send me two more phials.

T. GOPALA MUDALIAR, Tirupakuli, Conjeeveram.

I used your S. K. M. for Chronic Syphilis and Gonorrhoea and I find a miraculous relief in a very short period. Please send two more phials.

Y. V. SAMIAH, Salem.

Your S. K. M. worked well in my body and I feel strong like before, have good digestion, lost all Rheumatic pains. Nervous Debility, and Urinary complaints.

T. VADIVELOO PILLAI, Andapuram, Salem.

Your S. K. M. has given me a very wonderful effect for Chronic Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility and it is this GOD send Sanjeevi medicine that has relieved me of this longstanding complaint.

P. RANGABASHIAM NAIDOO, Railway Mail Service, MADRAS.

I used your S. K. M. for Chronic venereal complaints and find a miraculous relief in a very short period. I have given the same pills to two of my friends suffering from ASTHMA and RHEUMATISM and I found a vast improvement in all respects of their systems. Please send two more phials.

S. VAIDISWARAN, Teacher, Pachiappa's College, MADRAS.

I find a miraculous relief in respect of my several ailments by the use of S. K. M. and I am now able to enjoy the pleasure of life.

C. V. SAMPATH IYENGAR MUNSIF, Kavali, Nellore.

I used your S. K. M. with complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

M. SRINIVASACHARIAR, Head Tamil Pandit High School, Chidambaram.

I used your S. K. M. for my Sister, a chronic Collic patient of 25 year's standing. She felt the effect of it at the very first dose. Before she finished the phial she was restored to her former health, the disease having been completely eradicated. In my opinion your S. K. M. is invaluable and a boon to suffering humanity.

K. P. SRINIVASAN, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Dindigal.

I have used your "S. K. M." and I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy. Within a few days of my using the pills I have been charged with Fresh Energy. The specific has done in my case all that has been advertised of it.

SATISH CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, Zemindar, Milkipur Post, Fyzabad.

I am under the treatment of your "S. K. M." and they gave me considerable health in adjusting my system. It is a good Tonic for General Debility. I have recommended it to many of my friends. Consequently I ask you to send another phial of "S. K. M."

PULLAPANT RAMACHANDRIAH, Inamdar, Kunrool.

I am glad to inform you that I offer my sincere thanks for the wonderful effect of "S. K. M." None can compete with this Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of which more important are Gleet, and Syphillis, of all stages and suppression of Menstrual Discharges. Further I congratulate you on the Miraculous and Successful cure of both cases. Really it is a Boon to sufferers.

G. DORAISAMI, Compounder, Natham, Ramnad.

I really do not know how to express my heartfelt thanks to you for the medicine you supplied for my patients. I can say really the medicine "S. K. M." is sent by Lord Jesus Christ to the sinful World to save the poor victims from their dreadful diseases. In my 8 years' experience in the medical line I have come across with so many preparations of medicines but I have not seen such a Wonderful Medicine as "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja." Please send 10 phials more.

M. S. KRISHNAMACHARI, B.A., Secretariat, Madras.

Several of my friends and myself, have been using your "S. K. M." for over four months for Influenza, Lumbago, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Nervous Debility, with complete success. There has not been a case in which it failed. I will call it Ambrosia. I sincerely recommend this to the suffering public as a certain cure for the above mentioned diseases.

RAJ BIHARI LAL, Sub-Registrar, Hapur.

Your "S. K. M." proved a complete success in almost all the cases. Please send 2 more phials.

KARTICH SANYAL, THASILDAR, Kaliangania.

I used your "S. K. M." for Nervous Debility with satisfactory effect. Please send 4 more phials.

GOPALACHARIAR, Teacher, Wesley College, Madras.

Your "S. K. M." gave me instant relief after many medicines have failed. I dare say that this marvellous medicine is a sure remedy and will be a boon to suffering humanity.

T. Govinda Nair, Auditor, Office of the Assistant Financial Adviser and Local Auditor, Basrah.

I had several obstinate complaints which had completely enervated me a physical wreck. By chance I used your "S. K. M." and it has made a New Man with a Real Freshness of Vigour and Energy. He who seeks your Asylum for remedies is really Lucky.

T. D. SRINIVASACHARI, M.A., M.L., High Court Vakil, Madras.

I find miraculous cure by the use of your "S. K. M." and I am sure it will really prove a God-send to the suffering public.

T. V. SESHADRI, Pleader, Chidambaram.

I tried your "S. K. M." with uniform success in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis and Dyspepsia of all kinds, vomiting and nervous debility of any kind and Asthma. This opinion of mine is based upon my solid experience for the past 5 years in various cases of ailments.

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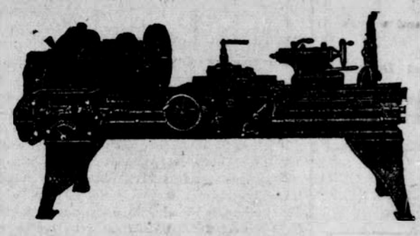

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.